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REDUCED TO AN ABSURDITY. — The position of the Administration against the rights of naturalized citizens is calling forth very general condemnation. It certainly deserves it.

The practical consequences to which the position leads legitimately are of a character to bring home its absurdity to the minds of the most obtuse. "If a native born American citizen," says the Memphis Enquirer, "should visit the kingdom of Prussia, on business or pleasure, and while there should be pressed into her military service, we imagine that few questions would be asked as to whether or not he was beyond 'the legitimate jurisdiction' of our laws. The naturalized foreigner stands in precisely the same relation to the Government, and is equally entitled to have its protecting shield spread over him, no matter what soil his footsteps may press. By the very act of naturalization we concede his right to change his allegiance, and assert ours to accept it. We hold him to all his obligations as a citizen, and we cannot without meanness shrink from those which the contract imposes upon us. Suppose Mr. Soule, when he passed through France on his way to Madrid, as an American Minister, had been arrested and forced into the army, to serve out an unexpired period of military service, with what patience would the nation have listened to an argument to prove that his 'native domicil and national character' had reverted, and that he was bound to serve out his time, and 'in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if he had never emigrated?' Like instances might be enumerated *ad libitum*. Foreigners have been Generals in our armies, Judges in our courts, Members of Congress, and U. S. Senators. If, while occupying any one of these positions, they had returned to their native country, and that country had attempted to enforce a claim to their services, who believes that it would have been patiently submitted to? According to the theory of our Constitution, a Senator has just the same rights as a private citizen—not one particle more; and France had just the same right to detain Mr. Soule as she has the humblest citizen who ever owed allegiance to her crown." Surely the clear-headed, stout-hearted, high spirited people of America will never brook a concession or the party which authorizes or sanctions a concession that commits the Government to such base extremities of submission. Never. The Administration has betrayed not only the rights of naturalized citizens but the safety and the honor of the nation.

How does its conduct in this particular contrast with that of the Fillmore Administration in the case of M. Allibert, in which the French government actually conceded the point which the Buchanan Administration has now yielded without even being asked to yield it. The contrast is violent. The Buchanan Administration has in this matter exhibited the equivocal discretion of Capt. Scott's coon. It has "come down without shooting" from the high point at which the Fillmore Administration placed the government. It has displayed a most astonishing alacrity in falling. All that the Buchanan Administration had to do in order to maintain the rights of naturalized citizens at the true American mark was to insist on the precedent so nobly established by its predecessor. Instead of that, however, it has surrendered the whole point to the despotisms of the Old World without protest or dissent. Indeed, it has proclaimed its surrender in advance. It has, ignorantly or timorously, thrown away gratuitously the fine vantage-ground achieved by the diplomacy of the Fillmore Administration, thus, besides abandoning the rights of our naturalized citizens, and compromising seriously the honor of the government, putting back indefinitely the cause of international progress.

Under all the circumstances, a more shameful case of public recreancy has been rarely witnessed under the worst of governments. It is a burning dishonor to the Republic.

BUCHANAN AND WALKER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

> There is no doubt whatever that the personal relations between the President and Mr. Robert J. Walker, which were entirely sundered for more than a year past, have been fully restored through the mediation of and at the desire of friends of the latter. The event itself is of no particular consequence, except as showing what extremes are capable of meeting. After Mr. Walker's open and unqualified denunciation, not only of the policy of the Administration, but of the men who composed it, it was supposed such a reconciliation was next to impossible, at least by any action or countenance of the ex-Governor of Kansas. The supposition seems to have been unauthorized, and perhaps might not have been ventured if the public had reflected calmly upon various antecedents or known of large interests to be affected by official discretion.

We do not suppose that any man of any party can be much surprised at hearing that Buchanan and Walker have come together again. It is true that Mr. Buchanan, after appointing Walker Governor of Kansas and giving him written instructions, broke faith with him, required him to set at nought every principle and every consideration of truth and honor and justice, dismissed him ignominiously from office for refusing obedience, and set the whole official pack of editorial hounds upon his track; and it is equally true that Walker, in return, denounced Buchanan in speeches and in published letters as false and treacherous and base, and spoke repeatedly of having in possession a private letter of the President, which, if used, would crush its author; yet thoughts or fancies of self-interest are always sufficient to bring about the fullest reconciliation between such politicians, no matter what they may have said of each other or done to each other. Rogues often "fall out," but they generally try to get together again in time to prevent "honest men getting their dues."

Robert J. Walker is a man of considerable talent, but no human being of intelligence has the slightest confidence in him. He has been generally recognized for years as simply a stupendous humbug. His subscription of ten millions of dollars of Pacific Railroad stock at a time when he couldn't have borrowed a hundred dollars in any city of the Union, and the gross and scandalous and monstrous mismanagement by which he and his accomplices bankrupted the Company and destroyed for a time the prospects of one of the most magnificent enterprises of the age, marked him as a man utterly unworthy of the trust of mankind. It was shameful on the part of Mr. Buchanan to appoint such a notorious humbug Governor of Kansas, and then it was a disgrace to treat him perfidiously and turn him out for false, fraudulent, and infamous reasons.

We are a little curious, though not very, to learn the terms of the reconciliation between Buchanan and Walker. Probably something or other is to be done for the little man (though great humbug) and, if so, we shall all know what it is in due time. The world can afford to wait.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer quotes Solomon:—"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith than an house full of sacrifices with strife." We are glad to see that the Enquirer is resolved to masticate its little postoffice bone in philosophical ease, and not to allow the strife of the Democratic factions to disturb its equanimity.

☞ The editor of the Selma Sentinel, a Democratic paper of Alabama, paid a recent visit to a county convention of his party in Cahaba, and after the adjournment he could not help asking himself if the sentiments expressed were the sentiments of the people of the South, for "instead of hearing the good and glorious old Democratic principles expounded and advocated, it was *disunion*, DISUNION, DISUNION!" He says the elements of the meeting were destructive and the sentiments uttered treasonable to the whole country, and the meeting "proclaimed Disunion under the guise of the glorious and time-honored name of Democracy!" It is needless to say that this convention of the "Disunion" Party passed resolutions approving the administration of Gov. Moore and recommended him for renomination, as well as Hon. James A. Stallworth for reëlection to Congress in the Mobile district.

ANECDOTE.—A gentleman who had been listening to the begging speech of a Democratic candidate, asking the people to excuse the present corruption of his party, on account of its past services, said it reminded him of the expostulations used by a knavish overseer to a rich old farmer against being turned off. The overseer had been in the employment of the farmer for many years before he was detected in stealing from his employer. The following conversation in substance took place between them: "Didn't you for several years brag to the neighbors of my industry and economy?" "Yes, but you have latterly become wasteful and extravagant." "Didn't I help you to negotiate the purchase of the land you wanted so much, and didn't I catch your runaway negro and bring him back?" "Yes, but you have been stealing from me and corrupting my servants. *You must go.*"

CAPT. SIMMS.—We did not read till yesterday either an authentic statement of the passage at Ruddle's Mills between the Hon. Garrett Davis and Capt. Simms or the correspondence that passed between them in contemplation of a duel. Certainly both gentlemen deported themselves firmly and fearlessly both in the discussion and in the correspondence and adjustment.

We feel the more pleasure in saying this because, from misinformation, we did Mr. Simms injustice in regard to what passed at Ruddle's Mills. And we trust we are incapable of voluntarily letting a wrong, committed by us, stand, even though committed against one who has wronged us as foully and unprovokedly as Capt. Simms is said to have done in one of the first speeches of his present canvass. We do not care to redress one wrong by another.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, which must be regarded as the power behind the throne of Southern Democratic domination, is not disposed to adopt the Douglas heresy, and thus lays down its ultimatum:

> From every quarter of the South we are informed that this question of protection of Slavery in the Territories will be made an issue before the Charleston Convention as an article in the platform of the party. The denial or evasion of it will involve the party in hopeless defeat in the South. The Convention will, in our opinion, meet the issue, and, upon the Dred Scott decision, affirm the duty of Congress to protect rights judicially acknowledged.

How will Mr. Magoffin and his compeers or the candidates for Congress on the Democratic tickets get seats in the Charleston gathering, when they are now so industriously and ingeniously engaged in the "denial or evasion" of the issue which will—imperatively, *will*—be made there? We shall be prepared to sympathise with our old neighbor of the Democrat about this time next year.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, the most influential journal of South Carolina, objects to making the reopening of the slave trade an issue in the politics of this country, because it would not be safe to revive the trade in the present relationship of the South and the North; because it is now impracticable and idle, and because it is a mischievous issue—an issue regarding which there may well be a difference of opinion, and which is no test of soundness to Southern institutions. It says, further, "as a practical living issue on which to turn the politics of the South, we regard the reopening of the slave trade as a very firebrand, fraught with mischief and danger. And in this point of view we are, and have been from the beginning, strongly opposed to its being used."

☞ The Kansas Herald speaks of a Democratic majority of 450 in Leavenworth county as settling its political character for all time in the future. Nonsense man; old Berks county used to boast her 5,000 Democratic majority, and within six months past she has been represented by a staunch American-Whig in Congress; and then again, only a year or two since Virginia had a Democratic majority of 30,000, and within six weeks past she was almost carried by a Whig candidate for Governor. The Herald must learn that doubtful things are mighty uncertain, and that Democratic majorities are as doubtful in their permanence as snow beneath the mid-day sun of June.

☞ The Henderson Commercial says it has in its midst what is called a "Secret Democratic Betting Committee." Each member of the party who is able puts so much into the general fund and a committee is appointed to offer and make bets. If the committee should make a losing bet of a few thousands, the loss upon each one of the stockholders would be quite light. The Reporter is the medium through which they make their offers. It is a joint stock concern, formed not only for gain, but to banter and bluff, if they can, the opposing party, and then by making a disbelief in the success of the Opposition candidates.

☞ The Democrats of Vermont, who expected some crumbs of comfort from their recent State convention, must have been sadly disappointed when they received *a stone*. We are interested to know the appropriate appellative of the poet candidate. Is Saxe a Cow-Boy or a Stump-Tail? The Green Mountain Democrats apply to their Buchanan brethren the mellifluous title of "Cow-Boys," and the latter return the civility by giving to the Douglas men the euphonious designation of "Stump-Tails." Saxe must define his position in a satirical poem.

☞ Mr. Odell, editor of the Central Kentuckian noticing a letter in our paper from Lebanon recommending him as a candidate for Congress, says: "We have no desire or aspiration in that direction, but intend, it is true, to canvass the district. We do not, under the circumstances, believe a candidate ought to be run by the Opposition; and, if it were advisable, we have not been here long enough and are not strong enough to get the vote of our party. We are not, and cannot be, a candidate. Let that be understood."

☞ The Henderson Commercial says: Among the number of distinguished men in this State, and an old line Whig who has acted with the Democratic party, that will support J. F. Bell, is Gen. D. S. Hays, of Hopkinsville. He is one of the most influential men in Christian county. We hear of new accessions being made to the Opposition ranks every day.

SUICIDE.—The last Mt. Sterling Whig has through a letter from Glasgow the painful intelligence that the Hon. John P. Martin, Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, committed suicide on the 15th inst., by cutting his throat, about five miles below Catletsburg, on Big Sandy river. The direct cause was not known, but it is supposed that liquor had something to do with it.

☞ It is told of Douglas that when Purser Slamm, of New York, was at Washington lately, asking for some new chance at the public plunder, he remarked that there were but two difficulties in the way of his appointment—the first that he had been promised it, and the second that he was the original friend of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ Messrs. Jewett and Brown are fairly "at it" in the Fifth District, and their respective partizans give signs of being as belligerent as themselves. We fully agree with the editor of the Lebanon Kentuckian as to the expediency of our party's leaving the two Democratic candidates and their friends to fight the battle out among themselves.

☞ The President will remove to his summer retreat—the Soldier's Home—in a few days. There is a legend in Pennsylvania that he volunteered to go to the defence of Baltimore in the last war with England, and therefore it is peculiarly appropriate that the war-worn veteran should find a soldier's home, as he never hazarded a soldier's grave.

> There is no man in the State whom the Opposition hate as badly as they do Linn Boyd.—*Paducah Herald.*

That is a truth. Wherever low cunning, political trickery, partisan malice, the arts of the demagogue, and the craft of scurvy politicians are despised, there Linn Boyd with his record must be hated.

☞ The Democrats of Vermont have chosen the first delegates to the Charleston convention. An effort was made to pack the delegation with Buchanan men, but Douglas signally triumphed and has the five votes of the State. He claims "first blood" in the great scrimmage.

☞ The Cleveland Herald seems delighted that Ohio won the prize at Yale College recently of the Wooden Spoon. Considering that it is given to the *biggest hog* in the junior class, we presume it is natural for the pork State to regard the spoon as an honor.

☞ Peter Cagger, the great Albany political wire puller, is understood to have said that, to make a Democratic party, it required two sorts of material—a few sharp fellows to lead, and plenty of fools to follow. Peter knows, for, like the man in the farce, "Peter's no fool."

☞ Let the Democratic officeholders have their fun in this world, for there is precious little chance for them in the next. Living upon the fat of the land, they are getting so fat themselves that they can't travel any road except the broad one that "leads to destruction."

☞ The Democratic editors continue to apply to us all manner of hard names. We beg them not to rob themselves.

☞ A Cincinnati paper asks what is "the most becoming way of wearing the beard." Wear it as short as a good razor can make it.

ACTS AGAINST WORDS.—Col. Holt says he is in favor of intervention for protection whenever it shall become necessary. He concurs on this point with the Opposition against the Democracy. He agrees with Mr. Bell and doesn't agree with Mr. Magoffin. He virtually repudiates Mr. Magoffin. He tramples upon non-intervention. He scouts Douglasism. He even undertakes to express the inexpressible disgust which he professes to feel for the thing. He is down on squatter-sovereignty of every shape with the full weight of his scorn. He is almost grand in the wrath it plunges him into.

All this is very well. It is right. It is good. It is beautiful. We enjoy it.

We havn't a word to say against all this; but, unfortunately for Col. Holt, it doesn't end the tale. And, more unfortunate still for the Colonel, the end of the tale completely upsets the beginning; for, strange as it may appear, and grossly inconsistent as it unquestionably is, Col. Holt, after declaring in favor of intervention, after denouncing Douglasism, nay, after trying to make a special merit of his denunciation of Douglasism, turns round, and, in the next breath, announces that he will in 1860 support Douglas for the Presidency on his own platform, if the Charleston convention nominates him!

Thus Col. Holt builds up a fine principle only to gaze at it for an instant, and then kick it over. The Colonel's words are fair enough, but he confesses almost in the very breath which utters them that he is prepared at the mere call of his party to perform acts that must bring his words to shame. The principles he avows on the point in question are sound, but he owns that he is ready in obedience to the dictates of his party to support their most active and determined enemy for the highest office in the nation.

Now, fellow citizens, what, in your candid opinion, does Col. Holt's interventionism amount to? What are his protestations of devotion to your constitutional rights worth? What claim has be on the suffrages of men who discard non-intervention with sincere contempt? Do you wish to elect a man to Congress who whilst professing to execrate non-intervention avows that he will support the most unmitigated non interventionist in the whole country for the Presidency? Do you want a Representative at Washington who will talk in favor of your constitutional rights and act against them? Will you vote for a candidate who is practically wrong, because he is theoretically right? We think not, under any circumstances; certainly not when you can vote for one who is practically as well as theoretically right.

The people of this Congressional District are not dreamers. Nor are they ignoramuses. Still less are they simpletons. Col. Holt may as well make up his mind at once to submit to the rigorous test of works. Faith without works or with works that are faithless will not avail him. He must stand or fall not by what he says he believes but by what he says he will do—by his avowed willingness to support Douglas for the Presidency and not by his speculative assent to the doctrine of intervention. He must stand or fall; and he surely can't stand.

SHERROD WILLIAMS.—The letter of this gentleman which we publish in another column this week deserves a careful consideration at the hands of every Democratic interventionist in Kentucky. Personally as well as politically Mr. Williams is well known in this community and throughout the State generally. A Representative in Congress from Kentucky for three consecutive terms, his name, indeed, is not unknown to the public history of the country.

Formerly a Whig, Mr. Williams, we need hardly say, has for the last four years acted zealously with the Democracy. He has become thoroughly incorporated with the party. His political position and antecedents, in short, are precisely those of the Louisville Courier, with the simple exception, that, whilst in the pending canvass the Courier supports Beriah Magoffin, Mr. Williams proclaims his resolution to support Joshua F. Bell. That is all. Mr. Williams agrees exactly with the principles of the Courier, but, unlike the editor of that journal, he intends to vote for the candidate who represents them instead of the candidate who doesn't.

The reasons which Mr. Williams gives for this course are such as would occur naturally to most persons of ordinary consistency. They are set forth with equal force and courtesy. In our judgment they are unanswerable. We commend them to the dispassionate attention of all Democrats who believing as Mr. Williams believes have been tempted by party feeling to act as the Courier acts.

By the way, Mr. Williams's letter, though addressed originally to the Courier, has not yet, so far as we have observed, appeared in its columns. Why is this? The fact is owing probably to "the irregularities of the mails." In these exciting times, the Post, we all know, won't do to tie to. Perhaps, however, the Courier has duly received the letter, but withholds it for the purpose of seeing if a refutation of its views can't be got up to accompany it. The Courier is possibly holding the letter back until it can make a satisfactory answer to it. This, it must be owned, would very effectually account for any degree of delay, not excepting the endless one.

In the mean time, we invite the public to read the letter in the columns of the Journal.

☞ Those who were politicians in 1844 cannot fail to remember with what ferocity of denunciation the Democratic party assailed Mr. Clay upon the alleged ground that he first took his seat as a member of Congress in virtue of a popular election that had taken place before he was old enough to be constitutionally eligible to the office. They charged that, in taking the oath of office, he swore to support the very constitution, which, in the act of taking his seat, he was grossly violating. They charged him directly, and a thousand times over, with perjury, and descanted upon the impropriety of supporting such a man for the Presidency of the United States.

And now see what the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional district have done and are doing. They are supporting Mr. John Young Brown as their regular candidate for Congress. When Mr. Brown's name was announced in the Democratic nominating convention at Bardstown, he himself arose and stated his own conviction that he would not be old enough at the August election to be constitutionally eligible to Congress. He declared that this appeared from the record in the family bible. But all this was of no avail. The Democratic convention nominated Mr. B. with a full knowledge of his being constitutionally ineligible on account of his youth, and now thousands of Democrats in his district, possessing the same knowledge, are electioneering for him.

We do not say these things with a desire to injure John Young Brown or his prospects, for we have the kindest feelings towards him personally and think him a young gentleman of very excellent ability. Our only aim in these paragraphs is to show that the Locofocos, however strongly and fiercely and perseveringly they may denounce anything as perjury and villainy, are ever ready to aid in the perpetration of the same thing whenever in their opinion it suits their partisan purposes.

☞ Mr. Robert J. Walker, who dined the other day with the President, is reported by the telegraph as saying that he has abandoned no principle hitherto held by him. We certainly understand it to be a principle of *honest* and *honorable* men not to permit themselves to partake of the hospitalities of one who has done all in his power to degrade and crush them and their friends, and whom they have privately and publicly charged with the basest and most shameful perfidy.

At the inauguration of President Pierce, he and Forrest the actor were devoted personal friends, and their intimacy continued for some time afterwards. Forrest at length applied to Pierce in behalf of a friend for an appointment. Pierce promised it twenty times over and finally gave it to another. To the next invitation to dine at the White House, Forrest deigned no reply. He was invited again, and again he was contemptuously silent. The kind-hearted but unprincipled Pierce subsequently sent a friend to inquire in person why Forrest would not dine with him. "Tell him," replied the actor, "that I will not accept the hospitality of a chronic liar."

It would be well for the little ex-Governor of Kansas if he had half as much pride and principle and self respect as the big player.

☞ The letter from Bardstown which we publish to-day will no doubt attract general attention in the Fifth District. We submit it to our friends in that District on the merits of the facts and arguments it presents, without adding any opinion whatever of our own. It is proper that all sides should be heard.

With respect to the point of policy at issue, we do not think we are at present in a condition to advise intelligently; we, therefore, do not advise at all.

We have every confidence that our friends on the spot, in full possession, as they are, of all the facts necessary to a wise conclusion, and animated, moreover, by the highest zeal for the cause, will do what, under all the circumstances, is clearly best for its promotion and success. We cheerfully entrust the subject to their patriotism and discretion.

☞ The editor of the Democrat has repeatedly declared that the power of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories would involve or imply the power to destroy it, and yet he is supporting a candidate for the Governorship and candidates for Congress, who directly assert the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. He considers them as asserting a doctrine that, if true, necessarily carries with it the power of Congress to abolish slavery in every Territory of the United States, and yet he thinks it not the slightest objection to them. It doesn't even call forth so much as a remark from him.

☞ There is a terrible Democratic caterwauling in the Fifth Congressional District. We wonder if Mr. Magoffin thinks that the belligerents are "making more cats."

☞ We and our habitual villifiers can alike bid defiance to denunciation—we because we are above it, and they because they are below it.

COL. GEO. A. CALDWELL.—We said in the Journal of Saturday, not in the way of assault or censure, that the Hon. Geo. Alfred Caldwell, when in Congress, "voted for the Oregon bill, involving the Wilmot Proviso." Perhaps it would have been more strictly correct to say the *principle* of the Wilmot Proviso, but of course all our readers understood us, when we spoke of the Oregon bill as involving the Wilmot Proviso, to mean that the bill involved the proviso only as applicable to Oregon. They of course understood us to mean that Col. Caldwell voted for the Oregon bill, and that the Oregon bill involved a clause prohibiting the existence of slavery in Oregon. We did not complain of his vote at the time, nor do we complain of it now, but yet we have thought it a rather noticeable fact in the political history of one of the leaders of a party that professes to have such an utter abhorrence of Wilmot Provisoism, the Missouri compromise, and everything like Congressional interference with the subject of slavery in the Territories.

It seems that our statement in regard to Col. Caldwell's having voted in the House of Representatives for the Oregon bill involving the Wilmot Proviso has provoked that gentleman to a rather impatient though not very discourteous reply to us in a letter to the Democratic papers of this city. In that letter he says:

> MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been called to an editorial in the Journal of this morning, in which it is said: "Mr Caldwell voted for the Oregon bill involving the Wilmot Proviso." I was not in Congress when the Oregon bill passed. I left Congress in March, 1845, and did not return to it till December, 1849. The Oregon bill passed in 1848—I think in August.
>
> In the same editorial in the Journal it is alleged directly that I voted for the Wilmot Proviso. Now, I should not think it necesary to trouble you or the public about any such charge, if it were intended to affect myself only; but I have understood that the matter has been somehow dragged into the gubernatorial canvass, and that Mr. Bell has charged me, in more careful language than the Journal has done, with having given a vote, whilst in Congress, that was *equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso*. In this I presume Mr. Bell has reference to my vote for the resolutions annexing Texas. He could possibly have reference to nothing else.

We can assure Col. Caldwell and his friends, that *we* did *not* allude to his vote for the resolutions annexing Texas. We alluded to his vote for the *Oregon bill*. We didn't say Oregon and mean Texas. He says that he never voted for the Oregon bill, but we know a good deal more about the course of a good many Democratic politicians than they do themselves. We have never stated that Col. C. was in Congress at the final passage of the Oregon bill, nor is it at all necessary for us to ascertain by looking over old documents the precise time when the Oregon bill finally passed, but we repeat, notwithstanding Col. C.'s flat denial, that he did vote for the Oregon bill, and we repeat that the bill he voted for embodied the principle of the Wilmot Proviso—was the Wilmot Proviso itself so far as Oregon was concerned. To show this, we have only to quote from the Louisville Democrat of 1849, which undertook, in two or three articles, to defend Col. Caldwell for the identical Oregon bill vote which he denies ever having given. From an editorial article in the Louisville Democrat of July 31, 1849, we copy the following:

> They have discovered that Col. Caldwell also once voted for the Wilmot Proviso! And that, consequently he and Buckner are on an equal footing in this respect! In the Congressional Globe we find the proceedings of Congress, February 3d, 1845. A bill for organizing the Oregon Territory was under discussion. An amendment was moved by Mr. Winthrop, as follows: "*Provided, however, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, of which the party shall have been duly convicted.*"
>
> The yeas and nays were called, and Caldwell voted *against* the amendment. It passed, however, in spite of his vote, by a large majority. When, however, the question was taken on the final passage of the bill with this amendment in it, Col. Caldwell voted for it, so also did Boyd of Kentucky, Bowlin of Missouri, Cobb of Georgia, &c. Indeed there was scarcely a contest on the subject. The South had long acquiesced in the line of the Missouri compromise, and made no opposition to the exclusion of slavery north of that line. The vote against this amendment was rather theoretical than practical. Col. Caldwell gave that vote which was a sufficient protest against the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject; but when the bill came upon its final passage, he did vote for the bill notwithstanding the amendment; so did others whose Southern views no one doubts.

This may possibly refresh Col. Caldwell's memory. If it doesn't we must try and supply him with something more refreshing. He and his friends will see, that, whatever he may have thought as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, he and other Democratic leaders did vote for the Oregon bill involving this clause—"Provided, however that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the Territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, of which the party shall have been duly convicted." *So much for Bucking-him*.

☞ The Washington States says that the end, at which the Black Republicans aim, is distinctly displayed. We suppose the fellows are aiming at the Democracy's end, but certainly it oughtn't to be displayed.

☞ Our friend John G. Saxe, in accepting the Locofoco nomination for the Governorship of Vermont, has *done* a more comical thing than he ever *said*.

☞ We are daily receiving the assurances of the awakening of the South to the importance of laying aside any tone of bluster and looking matters in the face with calmness. The time has evidently passed when an incendiary Democrat like Eli S Shorter, of Alabama, can profess his readiness to march a regiment on to Washington and revolutionize the government; and in a few months the fire-eaters will be hunted up by antiquarians to be preserved in museums with other extinct fossils. It will be but a short time before the man that has proposed disunion or sullied his reputation by the advocacy of a Southern confederacy will be heartily ashamed of his frenzied zeal and seek to hide the record from the world. We regard this as certain, because while the extremists have ceased to threaten and now begin to grumble merely, we find many evidences of conservative feeling, such as is quoted by the National Intelligencer from the Columbia South Carolinian, in which it takes occasion to express a more hopeful view of the political future than is entertained by another Southern journal which had invited it, in despair of a "Democratic triumph" at the approaching Presidential election, to take time by the forelock and advocate at once "the necessity of a Southern Confederacy." To this inopportune and rather exacting invitation the South Carolinian responds as follows:

> We must say to our contemporary that we believe the North has just as little idea of doing anything that would drive the South out of the Union as the South has of going out of it from past grievances. We therefore do not at this time contemplate any such thing, and do not shape our policy with reference to it. It is true our politicians now and then declaim about it; but we have long since ceased to be agitated by their alarm sounds. We look over the Confederacy and see none of that violent political commotion which presages convulsion and revolution. We see parties struggling for power and politicians scrambling for place, amusing the people with imaginary issues, and depicting war clouds *in the distance* always. We see no signs of such a revolution as the dissolution of the Union, and therefore do not believe that the overthrow of Democracy is going to be the overthrow of the Union; but the Government will still be controlled by some party.

☞ Our administration makes very strange appointments in Kansas. One of the last is that of John Pettit of Indiana to the chief justiceship of Kansas. The White Cloud Chief gives an account of a recent visit made by him to the town of Hiawatha in that Territory. His room at the tavern is described as containing the following judicial documents:

> One keg of brandy, four revolvers, four bowie-knives, three flasks of whisky, and a quantity of cigars and tobacco! When the Judge started away, he took all these articles with him in his buggy. He cursed the landlord, pouring forth the oaths as if he were doing it by rote, raving loud enough to be heard over the whole town, and giving vent to blasphemies horrible enough to make the hair stand on the head of a heathen!

A model Chief Justice to be sure!

DISUNION.—The Hon. John M'Queen, a Democratic member of Congress from South Carolina, in a recently published letter foreshadows as follows the action of the Southern wing of the Democracy, in the event of the Republican party electing its nominee to the Presidency:

> It is not for me to prescribe, at this time, the precise mode of our redress, in the event of the election of a Black Republican, in 1860; all I will say is, that the result will be known in November of that year, and the inauguration would not take place till March, 1861; within those four months, it will be the duty of the Southern States to confer together and act promptly, and never submit to the quiet surrender of the sword, the purse, and the Navy, to our vilest enemies.

☞ The Owensboro National American pays this high and just compliment to the Opposition candidate for Congress in this District:

> The Opposition party in the Louisville District have nominated Mr. Robert Mallory of Oldham county, as their candidate in the place of Humphrey Marshall.
>
> We have no doubt this is the best nomination that could have been made in the district. There are many strong and talented men in the Louisville district that would reflect credit upon the party they represented in Congress, but there is no man in Kentucky for whom we have a greater respect than Robert Mallory. He is a high souled, noble, and talented gentleman, possessing every possible requisite for making a prominent, efficient, and faithful Representative. The people of the Louisville district need have no fears that they will not be ably represented in Congress if they send Robert Mallory. They will be proud of him as they are of Marshall. The party in Kentucky are proud of him, and no man that has ever met him in the social circle can help but regard him as a gentleman of the first water. Put us down for Mallory.

☞ W. C. Anderson, Esq., candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, will address the people at the following times and places, to wit:

Cold Spring (Rolling Fork), Casey co., Thursday, July 7.
Neatsville, Adair co., Friday, July 8.
White Oak, Adair co., Saturday, July 9.
Harmony, Adair co., Monday, July 11.
Elliott's, Cumberland co., Tuesday, July 12.
Creelsburg, Russell co., Wednesday, July 13.
Rowena, Russell co., Thursday, July 14.
Rice Wilson's, Russell co., Friday, July 15.
Jamestown, Russell co., Saturday, July 16.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Monday, July 18.
Point Isabel, Pulaski co., Tuesday, July 19.
Juggernaut, Pulaski co., Wednesday, July 20.

Hon. J. S. Chrisman is invited to be present at the above appointments.

> The editor of the Journal has a labored article in his yesterday's paper, which professes to be an account of the debate between Messrs. Holt and Mallory, at Jeffersontown, but which is really nothing but the lucubrations of the editor and a lame criticism upon the language of our eloquent candidate. He dwells upon Hale, Sumner, and others, naming them as Democrats, knowing that when they become Abolitionists they ceased to be Democrats, whereas his party can unite the two and be, as they are North, both Opposition and Abolition. It is queer for the editor of the Journal, who urged the passage of the Wilmot Proviso and who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to oppose Douglas for voting for the extension of the compromise line. But why didn't the Journal say something of Mr. Mallory's speech? Why didn't he give the points in that "able, dignified, and convincing argument?" or, rather, why didn't he confess that Mallory got a most merciless skinning, and that he gets it in every debate?—*Louisville Democrat.*

Some time ago the editor of the Democrat stated that we once through our columns advised President Taylor not to veto the Wilmot Proviso if it should pass Congress. We denied the fact, avowing at the time that we had said upon a former occasion, that, if the Wilmot Proviso should go through Congress, an Executive veto could do no good. We had repeatedly declared, that, if the two houses of Congress should so far forget or disregard the rights of the South as to pass the Wilmot Proviso, the South would protect herself in her own way without looking to the interposition of any President.

But there are editors, who, if you refute one assertion they make, will exaggerate instead of retracting it. The editor of the Democrat *now* says that we "*urged the passage of the Wilmot Proviso.*" We are not aware that even *he* ever said this before, and, in saying it, he is as far from the truth as we should be if we were to say that he daily advocates the abolition of slavery in every State of the Union.

"Urged the passage of the Wilmot Proviso!" We do hate to see such assertions in papers that we want to respect.

☞ It is stated, that, during the late great battle at Palestro, a detachment of Zouaves, finding themselves impeded by the weight of their wet and muddy trousers, threw off those garments and charged in their bare legs. If that's the way the bloody rascals fight, we guess the Austrian women can't be induced, however great their enthusiasm for their country may be, to take part in the war.

☞ We ask our readers to look carefully over the article in another column, entitled "The Capitol Extension and the Extravagance Thereof." The aggregate waste in this single instance is not a vast amount, to be sure, but it is significant. It is a straw, but it shows which way the wind is blowing, and where the money goes. Read it.

☞ The Courier some time since said that no men could occupy the positions of Magoffin and Peyton and live politically in Kentucky. When then are we to expect the obituary notice? Will it be delayed till the Opposition write one on the first day of August?

☞ Col. Holt declared on Saturday that Mr. Guthrie was his first choice for the Presidency, but that he "would vote, God knows, for Mr. Douglas, if he obtained the Charleston nomination."

☞ A Knoxville paper says that a wife in that neighborhood has had three children at a birth. Her husband is entitled to a divorce. She is a very overbearing woman.

☞ Some disappointed suitor or henpecked husband says a woman "is a thing of beauty and a *jaw* ey forever."

☞ In Fleming and Rowan counties the Opposition candidates for the Legislature are George L. Foreman and Lucien S. Luttrell.

[From the Somerset True American.]

L. A. WOOD, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have written and enclosed to the Louisville Courier a letter for publication, and retained a copy. I respectfully ask you to publish this copy of it in your paper.

SHERROD WILLIAMS.

SOMERSET, June 16, 1859.

EDS. OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER—*Gentlemen:* I am a subscriber to your Daily paper, and have read every article with pleasure and delight that you have written and published on the power and duty of Congress to pass laws to protect slave property in the Territories, and fully endorse all you have said on that subject. It is the true constitutional and Southern ground; and the position that every true constitutional and Southern man ought to maintain and occupy at all hazards—*sink or swim, live or die, perish or survive.* And all time-serving politicians who are opposed to Congress passing laws to protect slavery in the Territories now formed or hereafter to be formed upon the idea, and false and cowardly pleas that it is inexpedient for Congress to pass laws on the subject, and if asked for by the South, that such laws cannot be passed because we are in the minority, *deserves the scorn and contempt of* every true friend of the *Union*, and especially the people of Kentucky—a State that has uniformly stood by the Constitution and the Union in every crisis.

The only thing in your paper that I cannot understand, connected with that subject, is how you can advocate such sound doctrine, and at the same time declare you will vote for, and do support a candidate, for Governor, who is directly and most positively opposed to your views? You and I were true Whigs when we had a Whig party, and we always declared (and I think truly so) that we were governed by *principles—not men and names.* Let us still do so. If we do, WE WILL VOTE AT NEXT AUGUST FOR JOSHUA F. BELL FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

You and I have been acting with the Democratic party ever since the advent of Know-Nothingism, or falsely called Americanism. We did it upon principle, as I suppose you did, and I know I did. I am still governed by principle, as I believe you are; and therefore we ought both to vote for Bell, *because he is right* upon the protection by Congress of slave property in the Territories and Magoffin is wrong.

If you, or any other man in Kentucky, vote for Magoffin under the impression or belief that he is for the protection of slavery in the Territories by an act of Congress, except it is to "carry out (as he says) the decrees of the judiciary," you are most woefully deceived and mistaken; and you will see the time, in my honest opinion, that you will bitterly regret that you gave him your support.

I did not and do not like Bell's affiliating with and supporting Know Nothing candidates for office; and, although he never joined them, I looked upon him as being as deep in the mud as they were in the mire, and had made up my mind to vote for Mr. Magoffin, and should have given him my warm and cordial support if he had occupied the true ground upon the protection of slave property in the Territories. You know that it was rumored, and published in your paper and almost every other in Kentucky, that Mr. Magoffin was not exactly as "straight as a lamp post" on the subject of the protection of slave property in the Territories by Congressional legislation, as the true Southern men should be, and are. I thereupon said that I would suspend my opinion as to his position until I heard it from his own lips. On Friday last, the 10th inst, he and Mr. Bell spoke in this place to a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen. I was an attentive listener and *regret to inform you that he did not near come up to your views and mine* on the subject of Congressional protection to slave property in the Territories. This is his position, viz: "That Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories; but the way in which that power should be exercised he did not say; but I suppose it would be to enforce the decrees of the Judiciary. He boldly took the ground in his speech that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of protection to slave property in the Territories; that it ought to be localized, kept away from Congress, and left to the Territorial Legislatures and the Courts. That it was revolutionary, and tended to the dismemberment of this glorious Union to bring the subject before Congress, and therefore Mr. Bell's position (which is that Congress has the power, and that it is the duty of Congress to protect the slaves of every person who may remove into any of the Territories of the United States as long as they remain Territorial Governments) on that subject tended to disunion. And he attempted to prove it by argument but in my judgment failed — utterly failed. He said it was perfectly clear and certain that we could get no protection to slave property in the Territories by Congress, because the South was greatly in the minority."

We have to meet the question of the power of Congress on the subject of slavery everywhere throughout this whole Union. We could not if we would avoid the issue. It is forced upon us by the Abolitionists of the North; and let us meet it as becomes true men, boldly, fairly, and chivalrously. Let us have no dodging, no evasion, but march boldly up and look the question full in the face; and, having the Constitution in one hand, truth, justice, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the other, how is it possible that we can fail? "Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain." Away then with the foolish and absurd position "that Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories, but to exercise it is dangerous to the Union, and tends to the dismemberment thereof, and still further away with the position or idea that we need not attempt the passage of laws by Congress to protect our rights in slaves in the Territories, because we are in the minority. If we will present an unbroken phalanx, an undivided front, and demand our rights, I have no doubt of success. There have been always true men enough in the North or non-slaveholding States to stand by the Constitution and the Union, and give the Southern States their constitutional rights, and whenever these rights are denied them the Union ought to cease to exist, and, if it's to be so, the sooner we know it the better, so that we may prepare for the worst.

This new idea that we ought not to ask for our rights because we are in the minority is as absurd and cowardly as it is new. Suppose our forefathers had taken that position before the Revolutionary war, would we have ever obtained our independence? No, never. We would to this day have been under British rule and oppression.

I find, in conversation about town, the men who imagine themselves the leaders of the Democratic party saying "that there is now ample protection to slave property in the Territories, and whenever it is shown to be necessary then they are for giving more; but ask them in what that protection consists, and they answer, the courts, the common law, and the constitution—neither of which gives any protection, unless we have statute laws to enforce and carry out the provisions of the constitution, the judgments of the courts, and to make it a crime and declare the punishment for negro stealing in the Territories. For by the common law of England such a thing as slavery does not exist. It declares that man cannot hold property in a human being.

It is too late to pass a law to punish a person for doing an act that had not been previously declared a crime. Therefore the time to pass laws declaring the stealing of a slave in a Territory a crime is before the stealing is done. I am therefore for Congress passing laws in advance to protect the slave property of the citizens who may emigrate to the Territories, in order that the slaveholder may have an assurance when he removes to any of the Territories of the United States that his slave property will be protected as long as it remains a Territorial Government.

I frequently allude to and quote your articles in support of my views on the subject of the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, in talking to the *great men here* of the Democratic party, and they answer me by saying "*you are not good Democratic authority—that you are a spy in the Democratic camp.*"

There is one thing you may give up, and that is quarrelling with Harney about Magoffin's position on Congressional protection to slavery. Harney is right and you are mistaken. The whole truth of the matter in my honest opinion is that the effort now being made in Kentucky to elect Mr. Magoffin Governor, on the part of the leaders, managers, and wire-workers of the party, is to prepare their party to vote for Judge Douglas for the Presidency at the next Presidential election. It therefore behooves every true Southern Democrat in Kentucky to look into the matter fully before he votes.

Your friend,

SHERROD WILLIAMS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

A PERVERSION CORRECTED.—The Louisville Democrat is making a silly and desperate effort to torture the subjoined extract from the platform of the Opposition into an endorsement of the doctrine of non intervention:

> But co operation or union, by the Opposition of Kentucky, is now and forever undesirable and impossible, with any party or persons, who seek, by the action of the Federal Government, through any of its departments, to interfere with the institution of slavery.

The Democrat of yesterday, commenting on this extract, says:

> The Journal undertakes to create the impression that in this resolution it was intended to say that Congress should not interfere to protect. The opinion of the gentleman who drafted this resolution is in flat contradiction of this supposition. Judge Nicholas, who drafted the indictment, is a strong opponent of the Dred Scott decision, and wrote column after column against it. In drafting the resolution the reference to interfere by any of the departments was, doubtlessly, intended by him to refer directly to the decision of which he so much disapproved, and we presume it was so understood by the committee on resolutions and the whole convention.
>
> At that time the new resolution, that interference did not mean interference, had not been made. It was intended that this resolution should go further than the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform. It is clearly and positively aimed at the Dred Scott decision. We do not know that language from the pen of the gentleman who drafted the resolutions could be much stronger. He has argued as ably as he could in such a bad cause, to prove that that decision was incorrect. It is conceded that the decision so far interferes as to recognize slaves as property, and places them on the footing of other property. Against this Judge Nicholas protests and presents the above resolution, in which he, in the name of the new party, refuses co-operation with any party which seeks "through any of its departments to interfere with the institution of slavery." Are not the courts the particular department referred to? If not, what does the resolution mean? We do not wish to do the gentleman injustice, and if any one by his authority will deny this plain inference we will admit that we have misunderstood his words.

Well, we, by the authority of Judge Nicholas, deny this "plain inference." We deny it flatly and totally. We are authorized by Judge Nicholas to say, that, in his view, the resolution in question, so far as it may apply to slavery in the Territories, was intended simply to condemn in strong terms the policy of interfering to establish or prohibit the institution. It was not designed to condemn the doctrine of intervention for protection. Far from it. The thought was not entertained by the Committee.

Furthermore, we are authorised to say that on the question of intervention for protection Judge Nicholas agrees fully and cordially with the Opposition of the State. He holds not only that intervention for protection is consistent with the platform of the party but that it is imperatively required by justice and the Constitution. The idea of recognizing the rights of the South and then leaving them to perish under the eye of their constitutional guardian excites his profoundest abhorrence, as it does that of most well constituted minds. Judge Nicholas looks upon the virtual assertion of this idea by the Democracy of Kentucky in the pending canvass as a most unblushing and shameless abandonment of a sacred constitutional right for mere party ends. He regards it as we do, and endorses heartily all the blazing scorn that we have flung upon it.

Is the Democrat satisfied? Will it now admit in pursuance of its own voluntary engagement, that it has misunderstood the language it has been trying industriously for the last few days to twist into some sort of sanction of Douglasism, and frankly and decently lay the undertaking aside? We shall see.

A STRONG CASE IN POINT.—The more the doctrine of the Administration respecting the rights of naturalized citizens is considered the more outrageous and contemptible it appears. It is as ignominious in practice as it is irrational in theory.

The Cincinnati Commercial relates an actual case which puts the enormity of the doctrine in a very striking light. "The beauties of the doctrine of the Administration," says the Commercial, "regarding the rights and liberties of our naturalized citizens who may visit their native countries, as laid down in the letters of the Secretary of State to Le Clerc, of Memphis, and Mr. Hofer of this city, are illustrated in the case of Col. Charles Ernst of this city, who recently proposed to visit Europe, with the design of making observations at the seat of war. Mr. Ernst has been a citizen of the United States for thirty years. He has served in our volunteer military forces, and has on several occasions seen active service in quelling riots. He now holds a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the Ohio Volunteer Militia, and is an excellent officer and honorable citizen, widely known and respected. He proceeded to Washington to have his passports made out, taking letters to the State Department stating his character and position, from the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck and other distinguished gentlemen. He obtained interviews with Gen. Cass, and was coolly told that it would be prudent for him to stay at home, as the Government would not undertake to guaranty his protection as a citizen of the United States, and that he might be impressed into the French army. He has in consequence given up his design of visiting Europe, and returned to this city, very naturally impressed that he had been mistaken in believing that he would be entitled to respect anywhere on the globe as a citizen of the American Republic. He proposes to enter a formal protest as a citizen against the ruling of the Secretary of State in his case. It is a question that he feels interested in having settled, whether he is a citizen of the United States or a citizen of France, and whether as a naturalized citizen of this country he has any rights that Napoleon is bound to respect." Yes, and there are thousands of others, in all quarters of the Union, who feel as deep a solicitude in this question as Col. Ernst does. No American citizen, indeed, native-born or adopted, can justly regard it with indifference. It concerns the national honor as well as the rights of individuals.

The Buchanan Administration, in formally announcing and endeavoring to maintain a doctrine in accordance with which citizens like Col. Ernst are forbidden to revisit their native countries under penalty of being impressed into the military service of their former sovereigns on the score of their ancient and extinct allegiance, forfeits unquestionably whatever lingering claim it possessed to the respect or even the toleration of the country. Its policy at home and abroad is equally disgraceful. It stands before the nation a delinquent without a shred of honor to cover the disgusting nakedness of its recreancy. Every high-souled, public-spirited citizen must in his heart turn with scorn from the Buchanan Administration. It is beyond comparison the scurviest and most graceless of all the Administrations the government has ever known.

Fellow citizens, will you weave your glorious suffrages into fig-leaves to adorn so vile an outcast?

☞ The Democrat says we endeavor to excuse the shortcomings of those who voted for the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. Our aim, if properly stated, would be shown to be the proof that Col. Holt abuses every Oppositionist who ever voted for the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and denounces them as Abolitionists, while the record of Cass, Douglas, all the leading Northern Democrats, and many of the most noted Southern leaders of his party, will show that they took every occasion to advocate these principles and press their adoption in the territorial bills. Thus to the Oregon bill in 1848 the House appended the ordinance of 1787, but, when it went to the Senate, on motion of Mr. Douglas it was amended to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. So with the resolutions for the annexation of Texas, though they were silent on the subject of slavery. Mr. Douglas was for *intervention*, and proposed that the resolutions should not be construed to affect or in any way to interfere with the Missouri Compromise, and insisted upon the direct specification that slavery should be forever prohibited in the territory ceded by Texas lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. The Democrat says these movements of Mr. Douglas were of no practical importance, and on mere abstract doctrines, but Col. Holt argues that they are the worst phase of Abolitionism when practised by an opponent of Democracy, though all orthodox enough when enunciated and defended by Douglas. Well, then, let us come to a practical question and one devoid of all abstractions. The Democrat says it is "too well known who has supported national measures and held the anti-slavery party in check in the free States."

Let us put Col. Holt to the test of this doctrine. When he was a citizen of California he voted for the free State Constitution. Was this "holding the anti-slavery party in check"? Was it a vote to give him the confidence of Southern men? In the United States Senate the admission of California, under that Constitution, was resisted, August 13, 1850, by Atchison, of Mo.; Berrien and Dawson, of Ga.; Barnwell and Butler, of S. C.; King and Clemens, of Ala.; Davis and Foote, of Miss.; Hunter and Mason, of Va.; Morton and Yulee, of Fla.; Pratt, of Maryland; Rusk, of Texas; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Soule, of Louisiana; and Turney, of Tennessee. And does Col. Holt forget the impressive scene in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th of March previous, when Senator Mason read the speech prepared by John C. Calhoun, during his last illness, which showed how he would have voted had his life been spared? And Col. Holt has no classification for parties now but Democrats and abolitionists. If this were true, where should he be placed with the evidence of his self-confessed vote in California? If he voted to inhibit slavery on the Pacific and in Territory acquired from Mexico, he could consistently give a similar vote at any time in Congress.

☞ We see that our neighbor of the Democrat still continues to reflect upon our personal comeliness. His physiognomy has been a serious injury to our interests. We used to get presents of jack-knives occasionally before he came to Louisville, but we have never received any since. And it is currently believed that he has long had a regular contract to supply one of our chief hardware stores with that kind of cutlery. It is to him an important source of income.

☞ If Mississippi can swallow all that is said by her disunion papers and speakers, she must have more and wider mouths than her watery namesake.

ANOTHER STRONG CASE IN POINT. — We take the following noteworthy statement from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

> *An American Citizen Three Years in the Prussian Army.*—We have been informed upon good authority that a man named Krecker has recently returned to this city from Prussia, where, during the last three years, he has been doing military service in the army of Frederick William.
>
> Twenty-one years ago, he left his native country and came to Cincinnati, where he located and soon by industry and economy saved enough money to purchase some property, which he still owns. After a residence of a sufficient length of time, he became naturalized and for twelve years enjoyed all the privileges of a citizen of the United States.
>
> At this time he determined to return to Prussia, partly upon business, and partly for the purpose of visiting his relatives, who were still there. Immediately upon his arrival his service was claimed by the Government; he was imprisoned and compelled to perform military duty for the space of time we have named, all this time having a family and owning real estate in this country.
>
> This case came to our knowledge some time ago, but we refrained from publishing it then, that we might become better acquainted with the facts, which we have given above as nearly as they could be ascertained.

Under the doctrine now announced by the State Department at Washington, and approved or extenuated or not condemned by the Democratic organs of the country generally, this case, which we should think would send the blood tingling to the cheek of every American citizen worthy of the name, offers no cause of complaint whatever to the government of the United States. None. It is all right and proper, according to the Buchanan Administration, and according to the Pierce Administration, also, under which the case first arose. Indeed, we may fairly say, it is all right and proper, according to the Democratic party; for the party sanctioned the action of the Pierce Administration, and it either sanctions or undertakes to palliate the formal justification of that action by the successor of the Pierce Administration.

At any rate, the case is one which the Democratic Administration now reigning over us at Washington holds to be not only entirely beyond the reach of our government but unworthy of its serious attention. The Buchanan Administration admits or avows that in all such cases the native sovereign is merely asserting his clear right under the laws of nations. This is the doctrine just announced by Mr. Secretary Cass. It is the doctrine which the Administration has acted on from the beginning.

Hence the Administration didn't even notice the case of Krecker, set forth above; but left him—a naturalized American citizen revisiting his native spot after an absence of nearly a quarter of a century—to satisfy the arbitrary claims of the King of Prussia, by shouldering a Prussian musket, and compulsorily serving in the Prussian ranks. It didn't raise a finger or cause a finger to be raised in his behalf. On the same ground and with the same haughty unconcern the Administration has positively refused to interfere in other similar cases. The intensely Democratic Administration at Washington not only asserts the doctrine that our adopted citizens have no right to protection against the claims of allegiance put forth by their native governments within their own jurisdiction, but it acts on the doctrine with a scrupulousness as mean spirited as it is exact. The Administration carries the doctrine into practice with a consistent dastardness entirely worthy of so mean a delinquent.

Such is the attitude of the Democratic party, as manifested in the course of the Administration of its choice, on one of the most delicate and vital of all the questions which concern our foreign relations. Could anything be more unjust or more illogical or more craven? Could anything?

☞ A Southern editor, after a most vehement exhortation to his party on the eve of a little local election, closes with saying that it is the last advice he has to breathe to his friends upon the subject. We guess they are not sorry that he has breathed his last.

> The fossil remains of a small dog were found in the Central Park excavations at New York, the other day. Attached to it was a piece of bark, on which, &c.—*Exchange.*

We knew there were such things as fossil dogs, but we had no idea their *bark* was ever fossilized with them.

[From the Nashville Opposition.]

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION AND THE EXTRAVAGANCES THEREOF.—In a preceding article we have shown by the statements of a Democratic Secretary of War, that two years or more after Mr. Fillmore left office, and when the execution of the work was in Democratic hands, the original Fillmore plan and estimate, based on the style of finish found in the main building, was departed from, and a higher style of finish adopted, at an estimated additional cost of two million one hundred thousand dollars. The *actual* additional cost of this indulgence of Democratic taste for the "higher finish" will doubtless be much greater than the estimated cost. The following, from the numerous items of expenditure which have been incurred by this gratification of a Democratic fondness for fine things, will be found both interesting and suggestive:

The two front doors, and their outside trimmings, cost $47,072.

The items for each are as follows: two figures, over door, $6,260; bronze door, $13,000; and marble work, $4,076—making, for both, the sum of $47,072.

The designs and models for these doors cost $12,000 more.

By the original contract made by Mr. Walter, the Architect appointed by Mr. Fillmore, the front doors were to cost about $600!

The door which will separate the old Representative chamber from the entrance into the south wing of the new Representative chamber will cost, by estimate, $14,416. This is simply for that part which swings on the hinges. The design and model cost $8,000. This latter sum was paid to Mr. Randolph Rogers, and the work was done in *Rome*.

The cost of sculpture for the east pediment is $60,000. This is only for one wing. The other costing the same, both will amount to $120,000. Much of this is estimated cost. The actual cost will no doubt be considerably more. The models alone for the pediment of the north wing cost, in Rome, $18,000.

The cost of marble, workmanship, &c., for each window, as contracted for by Mr. Walter with Provost, Winter, & Co., was $822 64. By the change made by Capt. Meigs, who, it will be borne in mind, has acted under the direction of a Democratic Secretary of War, each window actually cost about $2,000, or more than double. By this change more $100,000 was added to the cost. This is only for the marble work.

The handrails for the private stairway, in both wings, cost $12,000.

The painting for the agricultural committee room cost $5,000; that, in one other room, $10,000.

It is computed that there is about three miles of polished Italian washboard around the rooms and passages, which cost $2 per foot, or $32,000.

The floors of the committee rooms and of the Representative Hall were first laid with "encaustic tile" at $1 per square foot, and in the winter covered with costly carpets.

One of the changes made by Capt. Meigs, who acts under the direction of the Democratic Secretary of War, is the addition of a very large number of marble columns, very few of which were contemplated in the original design of Mr. Walter. One hundred of these columns are to be placed on the exterior of the building, and are contracted for in the rough, provided the contractors will furnish them at $1,400 each. Here is an addition of $140,000 for outside columns in the rough. How much the workmanship upon them is to cost, no one knows.

The four grand stairways, two in each wing, leading to the chambers and galleries, with all their polished marble and embellishments, will cost one million of dollars.

These few items will serve to give the reader a faint idea of the splendid, magnificent, and costly *Democratic* way of doing things, as distinguished from the old fogy, Whig way in which Mr. Fillmore proposed to do them.

It is a proverbial saying that one extravagance leads to another. An extravagant outlay in a building must be followed by an extravagant outlay for furniture. And so, the splendor of the finish of the rooms in the extension part of the Capitol must be matched by the splendor of the furniture which is to be put in them. A few furniture items and the cost thereof, gathered from the report of the Democratic Clerk of the Democratic House of Representatives, made on the 13th of December last, and marked Miscellaneous Document, No. 4, will serve to illustrate the Democratic taste for "fine things" which prevails at Washington, and is indulged at the public expense:

FURNITURE, ETC., FOR THE SPEAKER'S ROOM.

Large French plate mirror, with elaborately carved and gilded frame......	$1,350
Large pier table......	275
Mantel mirror......	215
Fine writing table......	95
Two fine lounges, at $90 each......	180
Six large antique chairs, at $95 each......	570
Six arm chairs, at $48 each......	288
Desk chair......	48
Three suits French brocatelle curtains......	900
Fine book case......	668
Eighty yards Axminster carpeting, at $4 50 per yard......	340
Making and laying same......	22 50
Fire fender, $12 50; pair of andirons, $7......	19 50
Shovel, tongs, and stand......	9
French wash stand......	85
Clothes rack and umbrella stand......	47
Fine mosaic hearth rug......	38
French china chamber set......	28
Silver-plated ice pitcher......	18
Ten britannia spittoons......	16 50
Fine marble clock......	145
Two bronze statuettes......	60
Fine marble and bronze inkstand dish......	50
Brushes and combs......	7 87
Picture frames, &c......	25
Making......	$5,500 37

The furnished rooms in the same wing of the Capitol, occupied by committees, clerks, and as retiring rooms, &c., number about thirty; as a specimen of the cost of furnishing them, take that of the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:

ROOM OF COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Eighty-five yards of velvet carpeting at $2 50......	$212 50
Making and laying same......	24 75
Two office tables at $33 each......	66 00
Committee tables......	85 00
Four suits tapestry curtains at $145 each......	580 00
Large French plate mirror......	425 00
Fine marble clock......	145 00
Nine fine chairs at $33 each......	297 00
Two fine chairs at $50 each......	100 00
Fine book desk and case......	600 00
Fine sofa......	85 00
Fine hearth rug......	15 00
Fine clothes rack and umbrella stand......	32 00
Wash stand, marble top......	68 00
Pitchers, tumblers, spittoons, and brushes......	15 00
Making......	$2,749 75

The desks and chairs in the Representative Hall cost $260 each, making for the whole $47,000. Eighteen lounges outside the desks cost $1 980; the eight lounges in the south lobby of the Hall cost $760; curtains for forty-three windows in that wing cost $6,470; ten mirrors cost $5,470; besides many others costing from $100 to $300 each; the carpet for the Hall and the laying of the same cost $2,630 25; carpet for the galleries and fitting and laying the same cost $2,230; cushions for gallery seats cost $2,359 50.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

TO THE MARK.—We find the following pointed letter in the columns of the Washington Star:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1859.

Editor Star: I notice in to-day's paper, under the editorial head, an article on the Naturalization question, a subject which at present is raising a great commotion among our foreign-born citizens. Being an interested party, I read everything bearing on this matter. While I perceive you have succeeded in making game of Mr. Botts, I do not see that you have answered his arguments. I am probably as much opposed to this gentleman and his party as you can be, but in this case I firmly believe him to be in the right. If protection is only extended to the naturalized citizen while he is on American soil, where is the use, let me ask you, for him to become naturalized? The laws would protect him while here, if he had never taken out papers. When a foreign born person becomes a citizen here, he renounces and disowns the laws and protection of fatherland, and swears allegiance to the laws and government of the United States. In becoming a citizen here, he ceases to be a citizen of the old country, and consequently is no longer amenable to its laws, as he is no longer a citizen there. When I became naturalized here, I understood that I was admitted to a *perfect equality* with the native born citizens, and I have been very proud of it; but it appears I have been mistaken. The Constitution guaranties "protection abroad" to citizens of the United States, and why does the Administration seek to deprive us of our privilege? Hard as the Know Nothings were on foreigners, I never yet knew an instance when they sought to deny us our rights *after* naturalization; even the platform declares "no interference with the vested rights of foreign born citizens." If Secretary Cass is right in this construction of the law, will you please tell me what was the cause of the war of 1812? And why was a national vessel sent after Martin Koszta, not a "citizen," but only a man who had "declared his intention" of becoming one?

By publishing the above, and answering my questions, you will greatly oblige

A NATURALIZED FOREIGNER.

The Star, which is one of the central organs of the Democracy, undertakes to answer these well-directed questions, but it of course signally fails in the undertaking. Yet the Star stands up as stoutly as possible for the mean and faithless and cowardly doctrine of the Administration. The will of the Star is perfect if its ability isn't. The same is true of the Constitution, the greater central organ of the party, and, in nearly equal degree, of the Democratic organs of the country generally. The Administration's course on this grave question awakens no hot rebukes in the Democratic leaders. Quite the contrary. Most approve, and the rest excuse. None condemn.

Our naturalized citizens can hardly fail to learn a most useful lesson from this flagrant fact. It puts the sincerity of the Democracy effectually to the test. Mark how wretchedly the sycophants abide the test. "It has always been the boast of the Democracy," says the Baltimore Patriot, "that theirs was the only party which recognized the perfect equality of the naturalized with the native born. Indeed the real genuine Democracy which is most boasted of, especially at the North, glories not only in disregarding the place or circumstance of birth as any reason or cause for difference of rights or station, but in its recognition of the universal brotherhood of man of the right *everywhere* of manhood to equality of political rights, without regard to nation, origin, poverty, riches, occupation, or color.

We all know that the Douglas branch of the indivisible has refused even to wait for naturalization before it forces a farm and a vote in the Territories upon the landless foreigner, who may have been shipped to us from some overflowing prison, as well as upon the deserving, who may seek our shores from an honest desire to better his condition and enjoy equal rights. And the then great Democratic leader, now the Secretary of State, who was *not* elected President in 1848, announces that a foreign born citizen cannot be protected, even by letters under the great seal of the United States, against the exactions of the land where he was born.

The question just now is the consistency and the doctrine of Democracy—the poor man's friend, the guardian of the rights of the down trodden emigrant, to whom it has always successfully appealed for his vote before as well as after naturalization.

The doctrine announced by the Secretary is entirely at war with all previous tradition, claim, and doctrine of his party. It has justly discredited that party with all right minded naturalized citizens as much as it was previously discredited with all those born upon the soil. The naturalized have been, almost all of them, the firm upholders of the men, and have voted for the very man who now declares that, 'if a citizen of the United States, born in Prussia, for instance, were to return there, and were impressed into the military service of that country, his American citizenship would avail him nothing,' and the country to which, of his own free will and choice, he had sworn allegiance, and which had adopted him and taken him into protection, in return for military service required here, and for taxes paid to its support, would leave him at the mercy of the tyranny from which he has fled to bring her his allegiance and tribute. He is an American citizen *here, where his vote is wanted*, and can render service, but he is *not* an American citizen when foreign tyranny lays hold of him, and when he *needs* protection. As long as the Democracy can make anything out of him, he is equal, because his vote is equal, with native born, who, if one of *them* were forced into such foreign service, would be rescued by fleets and armies. But as soon as the naturalized citizen attempts to exercise the privilege accorded any other, of visiting any European country, it may be for the necessary purposes of his business, is there captured, forced into the ranks, and calls upon this, the country of his choice, to protect him, the Democracy *wash their hands of him*. They should have staid at home, says the Democracy, and minded their business, and voted for the party which is and always has been their friend." The justice of this arraignment no man of any party can fairly dispute. It ought to make the partisans of the Administration dumb.

They might as well be dumb, for nothing they can say will conceal the fact. The fact defies concealment. The emptiness of the Democracy's vaunted fidelity to our foreign-born citizens is at length exposed in a manner equally inglorious and unequivocal. It stares the nation and the world in the face. It is alike inexcusable and indisputable. Contemplating it, our adopted fellow-citizens have every reason to exclaim, with the Charleston Mercury, in tones of even sharper bitterness, that the Democracy "is corrupt, vacillating, and false," that "it wears the garb of sanctity that its hideous deformities may be concealed," and that "it wooes but to ruin, and wins but to destroy." Such undoubtedly is the truth; and our citizens of foreign birth have now learned it to their sorrow. They should earnestly revolve it. The lesson may have come late, and it certainly is painful, but it is none the less valuable on either account. It is all the more valuable. Let us hope that it will not be lost.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat has said a good many humorous things respecting the warmth of eulogy which has marked the letters of Opposition correspondents touching the canvass generally and touching especially the speeches of Joshua F. Bell. He has intimated good-naturedly that the whole thing is a sham.

We are willing to admit that a zealous Democrat might honestly perceive a spice of exaggeration in the wild enthusiasm of some of these reports; but we ask our neighbor to read the letters and articles inspired by the recent speeches of Joshua F. Bell in the Ashland District, and say if the enthusiasm they express, high and unmeasured as it is, isn't at least genuine. Neighbor, we put you on your candor. Did you ever before in all your life see a sham with such thrilling signs of vitality?

Ah, neighbor! there is no denying this thing. The mighty ground-swell is breaking up the surface beneath your feet. Its force is resistless. Your candidate is going under; and your party is about to follow. There is no help for it. Summon your philosophy.

☞ Senator Douglas, defining his position to a prominent Southern politician, says he intends to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention; but that what was meant by the letter to Mr. Dorr, of Iowa, was, that he will not himself consent to run upon a platform that he cannot endorse. In any event, he will adhere to his party against the Opposition. Can any one define the ethics of this declaration? Douglas will not be the candidate of a platform he cannot endorse, but will support anybody else on any platform that Democracy may construct. The plain English of which is, he is ready to submit to a degradation he would not impose upon his friends, so that Democracy must take his position for victory or die the death!

☞ Col. Holt insists upon it that Democrats can't be Abolitionists. Well, they make very strong Black Republicans any way, and the Republican ranks are almost entirely recruited from the Democracy. Every Abolition and Freesoil candidate for the Presidency has been taken from the Democratic party, and we have the authority of Mr. Sneed, of Tenn., an Opposition candidate for Congress, for the assertion that in the last United States Senate there were twenty-two Black Republicans; of these fifteen were Democrats and seven had acted with the Old Whig party. In the House the Black Republicans had ninety-two; of this number forty-nine had been Democrats.

☞ Mr. Magoffin is getting warlike, and is as rampant as was Faulconbridge before the gates of Angiers, when he exclaimed:

> Now by my life, this day grows wondrous hot,
> Some airy devil hovers in the sky,
> And pours down mischief.

At Paris, on Monday, the Georgetown Journal says, upon the question of protection to slavery in the Territories directly, he assumed a position which he has never before avowed, and a novel one it is, to-wit: "*That rather than go to Congress for protection, he would draw the sword, and inaugurate civil war.*" Men of Kentucky! ponder this language, think of it, and determine carefully whether or not you can sustain such a sentiment as this.

☞ In Madison county, the Opposition candidates for the Legislature are Curtis F. Burnam and Wm. L. Neale.

☞ Mr. Mallory, in responding to the speech of Col. Holt on Saturday last, at Jeffersontown, in a very few words disposed of the assertion made by the latter, that all the opponents of Democracy must be Abolitionists. He showed that all the positions taken by Col. Holt were irrelevant to the great issues now before the country; that the actions and motives of Henry Clay in past years, and the consistency or inconsistency of newspapers, as arraigned by Col. Holt, in copious extracted paragraphs, could have no bearing on parties as now constituted. Mr. Mallory contended that the only question pertinent for present consideration was, whether he or his opponent was best fitted to represent the wishes and interests of this Congressional District in the great national legislature, and who could furnish the strongest guaranty that he would stand firm to those interests. [illegible]

Mr. Mallory then alluded to his vote for General Taylor in the Philadelphia National Convention of 1848, to which Col. Holt had referred [illegible] honor of Henry Clay. [illegible]

But, Mr. Mallory again asked, what has all this in the Philadelphia convention to do with the issues now before the country or the question whether he or Col. Holt should represent this district in Congress? [illegible]

We might follow Mr. Mallory further in his searching exposition of the duplicity of the Democratic party, but our space will not permit us. [illegible] Robert Mallory will in the halls of Congress, and in the State of Kentucky [illegible] their rights and an unflinching protector of their constitutional guaranties.

☞ The Washington States thinks the next session of Congress ought to be the shortest [illegible]

☞ The old Democratic elements of New Hampshire, thoroughly abolitionized by adhering to their party platforms, are now trying [illegible] President?

WEEKLY JOURNAL

OPPOSITION STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle Co.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.
AUDITOR,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.
TREASURER,
DAUGHERTY WHITE, of Clay.
REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JOHN B. HERNDON, of Mason.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WM. F. EVANS, of Barren.
PRESIDENT BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS,
DR. D. R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.
FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

MR. MAGOFFIN UNMASKS HIS POSITION, OR, RATHER, MR. BELL UNMASKS IT FOR HIM.—There is no obscurity in Joshua F. Bell, and he won't permit any to linger about him. No more than the Sun about his candor; clouds and darkness vanish before it. Quiddities, equivocations, reservations, and suppressions melt or explode in its glance. It pours a flood of brightness wherever it turns. It is death to all mystery. No wonder that it has at length even scourged the shadows from Mr. Magoffin's position. It certainly has done it.

The editor of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, who attended the debate at Georgetown last Saturday, gives in his paper a full and impartial account of it. We invite attention to the subjoined extract from his account. Referring to Mr. Bell's discussion of non-intervention, he says:

While thus stating his opinions on this subject in a manner not to be misunderstood by the plainest understanding, he charged that his competitor was fully and entirely in favor of *non intervention*, and that his position was the only one to be permitted to the subject of controversy between those who favored the doctrine of protection to slave property, and those who opposed it, and thus sought to receive the support of both, he and his party, as a party body, as a party, a non-interventionist, and was utterly opposed to Congress throwing its protective shield over slaveholders from the Abolition heresies of the squatter sovereignties that might and would be brought to bear upon them in the shape of "unfriendly legislation" by those people. He charged this upon him, and called upon him to correct him, in his reply, if he had misrepresented him, and so let the people know if he agreed with those of his party who had boldly and manfully assumed the true Southern ground of protection, or with those who had been equally explicit in their avowals in favor of non-intervention and squatter-sovereignty. To further the end in view, of causing Mr. Magoffin to open his mouth and speak out his real sentiments, Mr. Bell read the resolutions offered by Mr. Edward Crossland, in the First district; those passed by the Democratic Convention of the Ninth district, which recently met at Owingsville, and nominated Judge Moore for Congress, and the late letter of Gen. Wm. Johnson, the Democratic candidate in Scott, defining his position, and demanded him to tell the people, in his reply, whether he agreed or disagreed with them. He called upon him to take clear, explicit, and decided ground in favor of Congressional protection of slave property in the Territories, and he (Mr. Bell) did not hesitate to announce that he could go with them. He said that Mr. Bell, however, told the people that, although thus pointedly called upon to state whether he agreed with his Democratic fellow-citizens referred to, or not, he (Mr. Magoffin) *would not respond*, and he asked them to note the prediction. And sure enough, in his reply, the Democratic candidate did not deign to refer to the question in any way whatever.

We give elsewhere in our paper of to-day the testimony of the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth to the same effect. Of like import is the information we have received from other sources. The fact, however, is not disputed. Nobody denies it.

We of course need not point out the conclusive use of this fact. No one can accept it and sincerely entertain a doubt that Mr. Magoffin is against intervention for protection and in favor of absolute non-intervention. The thing is impossible. The constitution of the human mind forbids it.

Yet this fact, conclusive as all rational people must acknowledge it to be, is neither the latest nor the most decisive development we have on the point in hand.

Mr. Magoffin, in the debate at Paris last Monday, declared positively, we are credibly assured, not only that he was opposed to intervention for protection, but that rather than call on Congress for protection by law he would be willing to draw the sword and fight for protection without law and in defiance of it. A correspondent of the Frankfort Commonwealth, alluding to this passage, says:

> He even went so far as to say that rather than appeal to Congress for protection he would in favor of drawing the sword and fighting for our constitutional rights. He thought that to appeal to Congress would make the Abolitionists mad, and they might ruin the country.

We yesterday quoted the Georgetown Journal to precisely the same purpose. According to the Journal, Mr. Magoffin said:

> That rather than go to Congress for protection he would draw the sword and inaugurate civil war.

We do not call the attention of the public to this wild and weak bravado for the sake of commenting on either its rashness or its folly. Not at all. By no means. We leave it in this aspect to the tender mercies of the sober and intelligent people to whom it was addressed. It is scarcely worth an earnest rebuke. We invite attention to it simply as direct and decisive proof that Mr. Magoffin, as the Opposition and three-fourths of the Democracy have understood him from the beginning, is not in favor of going to Congress for protection, when other lawful agencies of protection fail, but is pledged to absolute non-intervention. This it unquestionably establishes beyond the reach of contradiction. It is, indeed, Mr. Magoffin's own express avowal of the doctrine of non-intervention, in the most intense and emphatic terms at his command. It is not merely positive but vehemently and extravagantly positive. If it is possible for a man to convict himself out of his own mouth Mr. Magoffin has done it. If any person still believes or professes to believe that Mr. Magoffin is in favor of intervention for protection or that Mr. Magoffin is not in favor of complete and absolute non-intervention he must believe or profess to believe that Mr. Magoffin is not only an arrant hypocrite and dissembler but a downright political cheat. Is there such a person?

Will the Louisville Courier answer? Will the Maysville Express? Will the Paducah Herald? Will any Democratic Interventionist in the State? Gentlemen! let us hear from you. You have declared a thousand times over and declared truthfully that the doctrine of non-intervention is as bad as the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso and that those who hold it are no better than Black Republicans. Some of you, a majority of you, perhaps, have said in the most decided language, in the presence of your fellow-citizens, that you would never knowingly vote for a non-interventionist; and we would gladly believe that all of you have resolved not to do it. Lose, now, at the candidate that you are supporting or whom you are expected to support for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Look at him, as he stands revealed in the light that his eloquent competitor has thrown upon him. Look at him, and say if HE is not a non-interventionist. Is HE not? If he isn't, what, in the name of all the gods at once, is he?

☞There is a clog under the wheels of the great Charleston machine; Douglas has put the drag on the old lumbering Democratic wagon, which will have the merciful effect to ease its down-hill passage. He is one of the drivers, is used to handling the reins, and understands when to crack the whip, when to press the leaders, and when to ease up the wheel horses. Those who are not in the ring may have wondered why Douglas wrote his letter or what immediate necessity there was for menacing the Charleston Convention; but he is a representative man of the class of John politicians, who will handle the ribbons as they choose or drive the whole concern to the devil. The little gimp has been quietly reposing, but he has awakened from his slumbers and goes about crying "fe fo fum, I smell the blood of a Southern man!" Douglas bearish all the Lecompton menagerie, from the chameleon of the White House to the wise fox of Virginia, and the fire-eating salamander of Mississippi. He has told them his game plainly—"non-intervention, I win; intervention, you lose!" It is an open and shut arrangement, but that is so much the better for the dealer. If he doesn't win he'll smash the table, tear up the cards, and pocket the stakes in the confusion. He doesn't mince the matter at all—he tells all his competitors that he will stock the pack, shuffle, and cut as he chooses, and hold the pool, too. A sagacious little jockey is Stephen A. Douglas—if he can't win the handicap, who can? He ought to, for he holds a proud pre-eminence among the gambling politicians and knows every turn of the chances, and has calculated everything with mathematical precision.

To leave tropes and figures, the letter of Douglas means more, much more, than appears upon its face. It is written with sympathetic ink, and its new characters will come out and be legible when exposed to the heat at Charleston. It can be made to read harmoniously or mean fight as circumstances may demand. It is a volunteered menace, an armed neutrality, and a trumpet-tongued challenge against all the field in the Charleston lists. It came just at the right time; people had commenced to wonder why Douglas had "subsided," and anxious inquiries were directed after his recovery from last spring's attack of Senator Mason. But he took a detour to the South on his way home, looked into the state of the revolt in that section, ascertained how far the backbone of the Democratic chivalry could be bent to the new Procrustean Black Republican bed he is preparing for it, and having satisfied himself that his friends are ready for the *coup d'etat*, he issues his first proclamation. So far so well. It now remains to be seen which section will be able to prevail, and we look at the result with perfect indifference, for

> "Whether he kill Cæsar,
> Or Cæsar him, or each do kill the other,
> Every way makes my gain."

☞The Washington Star, in giving us the "Spirit of the Morning Press" in the Federal metropolis, says: "The Constitution treats of the good management of the Navy Department under the present Administration." Well, we'll treat too upon the production of any proof of good management, and won't ask the Constitution to include the expedition to Paraguay.

☞The discussion between Messrs. Bell and Magoffin, at Georgetown, Scott county, on Saturday last, was one of the most interesting in their whole canvass. The Frankfort Commonwealth has an extended account of it, from which we learn that as Mr. Bell concluded his reply to Mr. Magoffin the plaudits of the crowd became fairly uproarious. Several bouquets were thrown to him by the fair hands of beauty, says the Commonwealth, for which he returned his thanks in a manner peculiarly his own. Poor Magoffin stood by, in evident chagrin at the favorable reception of his opponent in a county where he had expected the sympathies of all would be in his own behalf. Instead of replying to the unanswerable arguments of Mr. Bell, he occupied his entire time in a fierce and unwarranted attack upon the people of Frankfort, representing them to be a set of card players, wine-bibbers, and loafers. His own party hung their heads in very shame at this burst of impotent rage, which, however, only injured himself.

Mr. Bell's reply was manly, dignified, and happy in its tone. When the friends of his opponent in the lower part of the State had applauded him, instead of being offended he had been rejoiced to see that the people felt so great an interest in public affairs. The shouts were not intended as insults to Mr. Magoffin, but they were the free, unrestrained expressions of the approbation of an impulsive but generous and warm hearted people of the doctrines advocated by himself. Mr. Magoffin had invoked the name of the illustrious Clay to the support of that party which had vilified, slandered, and traduced him while living, and had hunted him with ceaseless malignity to the grave. It had been his honor to defend Mr. Clay, his own great leader—the only man he had ever recognized as leader—against the calumnies with which Mr. Magoffin's party had persecuted him; he had always been and was now an advocate of the measures proposed and the principles advanced by Mr. Clay, and never intended to abandon them except with life; and now a man, who had fought Mr. Clay and his principles while life remained to him, asked the followers of that great man to condemn and rebuke the humble soldier who had fought by his side with all his strength and courage. He carried with him a memento of former days—a relic of the past, which would show the feelings of love and admiration with which the Democracy had regarded the Sage of Ashland. (Here Mr. Bell held up that famous *embodiment* of Whig principles, in the person of Mr. Clay, so often seen in Democratic papers a few years ago). At this point we thought we saw the eyes of many an old Whig lighted up with withering scorn and indignation. Mr. Magoffin, fortunately for himself, had left the house or he could not have stood before these proud and defiant looks.

☞We have clearly explained the evident meaning of that passage in the Opposition platform which deprecates the action of the Federal Government through any of its departments to interfere with the institution of slavery. The resolution in question, so far as applicable to slavery in the Territories, was intended simply to condemn the policy of interfering to establish or prohibit the institution. Certainly it was not designed, certainly it *could* not be designed to mean that the judicial department of the government might not adjudicate upon the subject of slave property in the Territories or anywhere else, or that the legislative department might not grant the legislation necessary for the maintenance of the rights adjudicated by the judiciary, or that the Executive Department might not execute the laws as passed. Any such construction as this of the meaning of the resolution of the late Opposition convention is a perversion and an absurdity, and no fair-minded man would be guilty of it.

To say, as the Louisville Democrat does, that there should be absolute non-interference with slavery on the part of Congress is to say that Congress ought never to have passed the Fugitive Slave Law or any fugitive slave law, and that Congress ought now to repeal the existing law. Congress, in passing the Fugitive Slave Law, legislated to protect the constitutional rights of slave property, and Congress, in legislating, if necessary, to protect the adjudicated rights of slave property in the Territories, would be doing precisely the same thing.

What does he (the editor of the Journal) think of an American supporting an uncompromising anti-American for Governor? What does he think of an editor violently opposing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, supporting one who ostentatiously parades his approval of that policy? We know an editor in just that position. If there is one thing the editor above alluded to abhors it, it is Lecomptonism; his candidate for Governor abhors it. If there is anything the said editor hates, it is Lecomptonism; his candidate approves and applauds it. Now, then, what does the editor vote for his candidate, who does he vote for? Does he vote against American-ism and for Lecompton?—*Democrat.*

What does the editor of the Democrat think of one who bitterly rejects, as an abolition principle, the power of Congress to interfere in the matter of slavery in the Territories, supporting for the Governorship a man who asserts that power in Congress? What does he think of an editor violently opposed to the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan supporting an out and-out supporter of that policy? We know an editor in just that position. If there is one thing the editor loves above all others, it is the principle that Congress has not the power to protect slavery in the Territories; his candidate for the Governorship asserts the principle. If there is anything the said editor hates, it is Lecomptonism; his candidate approves and supports it. Now, when the said editor votes for his candidate what does he vote for? Does he vote against the doctrine that Congress cannot interfere for the protection of slavery, and for Lecompton?

CONSISTENCY IS THE BEST POLICY.—It is plain that the tergiversations of Mr. Magoffin on the question of non intervention have weakened him seriously with the masses of his own party. His vacillation on this important point constitutes a standing and most eloquent argument against him. The same is true of scarcely every other Democratic candidate in the field. The fact is telling on the canvass with excellent effect. "We met with a German on the street the other day," says the Henderson Commercial, "who has voted with the Democratic party heretofore, but now intends to vote for Bell and Jackson. He does not like Peyton or Magoffin because neither has any settled principles. He can't vote for a man who advocates one thing in Henderson, another in Owensboro, and another in Calboon—this he knows Peyton has been guilty of. We are of the opinion that there are hundreds of Democrats in this district who have come to the same conclusion. No one who is honest in his political opinions can come to any other." This is a pretty strong statement of the case, but we are not prepared to say that it is a whit too strong. The fact itself at all events is undeniable, and the energy with which it is undermining the traditional fealty of the Democratic masses is not less so.

☞The falling out of the Democratic plunderers over the spoils reveals much of their rascality which might otherwise pass undetected. Thus the publishers of a Buchanan paper at Cleveland have brought suit against the United States Marshal, the Collector of the port, and the Postmaster, for a breach of contract, by which the latter gentlemen guaranteed, as the means of supporting his paper—

> "First—To give to the establishment the printing of the laws and documents required to be published by the General Government.
> Second—The printing of blanks for the census of 18-0.
> Third—The insurance of subscriptions to the National Democratic list of the number should reach *six thousand* by means of the canvassing of the U. S. Deputy Marshals while taking the census, and the exertions of the employees of the Post Office."

Here the public printing, advertisements, and the services of officials are traded away with as little ceremony as if the Marshal and Co. possessed entire control over them; but in this instance the terms of the contract were violated, and the editor wants $5,000 damages for non-payment of dues for seizing his printing materials and kicking him out of the office. The Washington Constitution and the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian are both quartered upon the public purse in the same way, and the proprietors of these papers are growling because their fodder is not doled out to them regularly. As Mark Mayberry says, "this is a great country!"

☞We have no disposition to say anything more about Col. Geo. Alfred Caldwell's vote. We said that in Congress he voted for the Oregon Bill involving the Wilmot Proviso, that is, the principle of the prohibition of slavery, and the Colonel, in reply, declared that he never voted for the Oregon Bill at all. We have shown, however, that, notwithstanding his denial, he did vote for the Oregon Bill in 1845, embodying an express provision that slavery should never exist in the Territory.

We have not undertaken to censure Col. Caldwell for his vote. All we complain of is that he denied having given it and put us to the trouble of proving it on him. Yet we have no doubt that he was perfectly honest in his denial; a great many Democratic politicians have done a great many more things than they think they have.

COL. HOLT.—Col. Holt denounces Douglasism, but says he will support Douglas for the Presidency, God knows! if the Charleston Convention nominates him. The Colonel's relation to Douglas is exactly that confessed by a certain Free-soil Democrat in Ohio just after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Addressing an indignation meeting in terms of indignation, and pouring of course the fiercest anathemas on the head of Douglas for his agency in the business that had called forth the indignation, the Ohio Locofoco said: "Stephen A. Douglas used to be my beau ideal of a politician, but now I will not support him or vote for him, so help me God—unless he is regularly nominated by the Democratic party!" This is our Kentucky Locofoco's attitude precisely.

☞We do not believe in the stability of Palmerston's pew Cabinet. He and Lord John Russell are oil and vinegar and can never unite. The sympathy of England with Italy may keep the unnatural union together until peace is made on the continent, and then will come a certain divorce. We think it unfortunate for the quiet of British legislation that Lord Granville was unable to draw together a ministry under his Premiership.

☞A Washington letter says that Mr. Buchanan "seems actually to contemplate matrimony." He is no more fit to get married than a toothless old fellow is to play "mumble peg."

☞Now that our homely neighbor of the Democrat has transfigured his paper, we recommend him to try his hand on himself. There is no danger in trying.

☞The Charleston Mercury says that "dark ruin overspreads the prospects of the country." We think there is more blue than black ruin in the country.

LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.—We should on no account neglect to mention that the Louisville Democrat has made its appearance in an enlarged form and in a new and well-fitting and becoming dress. Its face and form are now nearly a thousandth part as handsome as its editor's are ugly; and that's saying a good deal for it. We like its dress, but, if it doesn't behave itself, we shall have to give it a fresh dressing every day of its life.

We rejoice to see unequivocal evidences of the Democrat's prosperity. It deserves everything in the way of warm support at the hands of its party. It has had much to contend against.

> "Income and ink 'em,
> Although you may link 'em,
> Are not such first cousins as some folks may think 'em."

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says it is understood that Seaman, late Superintendent of Printing, is kept away purposely from confronting the recent indictment there, as he threatened an exposure of all concerned, and the Washington States has no doubt of the fact. It is thought he has gone to Australia, where, like his great prototype, Barrington, he may say:

> "True patriots we, for, be it understood,
> We left our country for our country's good."

☞William Morrow, Esq., of Princeton, Ky., is out in an address to the voters of the First Congressional District, in which he yields to the wishes of the opposition to the present frauds, corruptions, proscription and extravagance of the Administration, and consents to be a candidate for Congress. His address is a telling one, and he promises to canvass the District generally before the election.

☞All accounts from Tennessee confirm the cheering predictions of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, as to the probability that the State will be entirely redeemed by the election of Governor, Legislature, and a majority of the Congressional delegation.

☞We have of late years, says the Memphis Enquirer, been familiar with much that was disgraceful and humiliating to the country in the means and appliances resorted to by Democratic managers and politicians, but we have met with nothing which reveals a worse state of affairs than the following correspondence. The impudent pretensions of the writers are only equalled by the tame acquiescence of Mr. Toucey. The shameful avowal of Mr. Ward that the employment of useless stone cutters "would prove of most essential service to the Democratic party," and the equally shameless demand of Mr. Taylor that one of his favorites should be appointed to office because it "would increase (my) his vote two hundred votes," may have a parallel in the annals of corruption elsewhere, but certainly no such depravity has heretofore come to light among us. It is impossible to read any one of these letters without feeling that its author is utterly without political probity, and as unfit as it is possible to conceive for a seat in the National Council Chamber. The very language smells of Five Points and the brothel, and the Administrative officer who could receive and reply to such communications, except in language of the severest rebuke, himself deserves the condemnation of an indignant and outraged people. Let us imagine for a moment that such letters had been addressed to Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Navy. Let us imagine the Old Hero pulling on his spectacles to read the degrading effusion. Let us watch, in imagination, the changes of his expressive face as he proceeds from one infamy to another, until finally he tramples the vile thing under his heels, and thunders in the ear of the Secretary, "Tell your correspondent that he is a scoundrel whom I shall take the earliest occasion to expose to public scorn."

That is the light in which Andrew Jackson would have viewed it, and that is the manner in which he would have treated it. But neither Mr. Buchanan nor his Secretary were capable of such manly virtue. Perhaps they were cursed with a defect of moral vision which prevented them from seeing the loathsome corruption in which they were invited to participate. The umpire in quarrels between bullies and blacklegs could not be expected to exhibit a very nice sense of honor, and, in conniving at frauds upon the ballot-box, plunder of the public Treasury, and bribery in elections, Mr. Buchanan was only acting out the instincts of his nature. It remains to be seen whether the people will tolerate acts whose inevitable tendency is to undermine the public virtue and destroy the public liberty:

HUMILIATING DISCLOSURES—DISGRACEFUL CHAPTER IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

We follow up the astounding disclosures made in the course of their trial, and got through it to the top, where I kept held until I landed below." I then commenced climbing up and reached the bank. I saw a number of others climbing up out of the cars, and there were several persons assisting the persons who had been injured. I saw no one whom I ordered to light bon fires on the track up and down the road. Of the speed of the train I took no particular notice. I do not think it was running at full speed, as we had just passed over a long bridge, where we usually slack up, and had not got under full headway yet. Several of the passengers on the car escaped. I should judge there were some 150 persons on the train. I could not tell, as I had not taken up my checks of the second class (or emigrant) cars, or the Eastern tickets. There were 15 or twenty laborers got on the forenoon of the emigrant cars from Answorth station, and one from New Albany and Salem crossing. The emigrant cars were all smashed up. When I got out of the car the night was very dark and the water was running heavy; I was confused. The scene of the catastrophe is, as near as I can judge, about half way between South Bend and Mishawaka.

Statement of Mr. J. J. H. Rice, Passenger.—He was in the sleeping car at the time of the accident, which occurred about midnight. The first he knew of anything being the matter was when the water came through the lights, nearly up to his neck. He said nothing out an occasional flash of lightning was there to see by. He jumped from the cars, but instead of landing on terra firma, he leaped into the Mississippi, and succeeded in making his way to a clump of bushes and got up the bank afterwards. He heard a great deal of screaming while in the current, and after landing the cries of distress were heard from the lights, everything was in confusion, and survivors were rushing wildly about on the banks of the ravine in vain search of their missing friends. He says no one was killed in the sleeping car, but that gentleman jumped out and was drowned in the current. Mr. Rice says that Conductor (the conductor) seemed crazy; he ran to South Bend and to Mishwaukee, and then returned, a distance of eight miles, without his hat. He took charge of him and brought him to the city at 8½ o'clock yesterday.

One woman who was on the train with her husband and five children ran wildly about all night with her baby in her arms, without success until morning, when she found them all dead. She then went to a farm house a few yards off, where after sitting some minutes the wretched wife and mother expired.

Mr. Rice says that a gentleman, with his wife and two children, were on the train on a pleasure trip to the East. But in the accident the parties became separated. The husband found one of his young ones dead in the morning; next he found his wife dead, but with her arms closely embracing the other child, who was saved.

Another Statement.—A lady was carried down the stream toward the river, but lodged in a tree top, and heard several float by crying for help.

The Engineer had been running over the bridge from the north with unusual rapidity. The train was not running faster than ten or twenty miles an hour. The train going west had passed over the embankment safely at 8 20 P. M.

The amount of property, $3,000 in the safe, which broke to pieces by the collision, but the agent here has found most of it in the ruins.

One of the through mail bags was found near the river. It was found by the break; whether others are lost cannot be told.

The ravine is about 25 feet deep and 75 to 100 feet wide. The night was very dark and there was a drizzling rain.

The tank of the engine, the smoke stack, and a few splinters were all that was discernible of the wreck of the train.

A large force of men was engaged in picking up the bodies, and many were excavating the debris, but considerable had been carried off by the torrent.

The men had worked two hours to get one woman out of the water. She was of course dead when recovered. The scene on the banks of the ravine, Mr. Pardee says, was truly awful, as one may well suppose, but he says the amount of human misery among the wounded was terrible to behold. At the Mishwaukee hotel he saw a fine little boy about nine years old with his left leg broken, and almost open through the thigh, while the right leg was cut completely off. The lad was failing fast, and it is almost impossible for him to recover.

He was one of a family of five children who with the mother was going to meet the husband and the father of this family. The mother is dead, the daughter is missing, and another boy is wounded, but not seriously. He is in the same room with his wretched brother, where he saw another of the young ones, a little girl, dead, having had its face completely cut off. The bodies of the females were not much mutilated.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Report of Count Cyulot to the Emperor.—I hasten to forward to your Majesty a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, though its result was imperfect.

[The account is long and complicated and almost unintelligible. He concludes:]

I believe I can confidently conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, paid a high price for the re-possession of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that it did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force, until after an heroic contest. I am not able to give any nearer details concerning the action, as under the circumstances I merely returns from the different troops could not be acquired. I believe to be near the truth in saying that we had between 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more. Lieut. General Reisenbach was shot through the hip, and Generals Lebzeltern and Du feid through the arm.

Signed, GYULAI, Field-marshal-lieutenant.

The Battle of Marignano—French Official Account.

Headquarters, Verona, June 8, 1859.—After the victory of Magenta the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel forty-one bronze cannon, a great quantity of ammunition, and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia on the 8th. His Majesty, the Emperor, gave orders to Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to occupy the position of Marignano, when he was menaced at the same time two of the retreating columns of the enemy, but the Austrians, who fully comprehended all the importance of holding Marignano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town had a rongly barricaded themselves therein. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who arrived before the place at 4 o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front. The division of Gen. Forey was ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours. The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment and from house to house, and only withdrew at 7 in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, and one of their cannon is in our possession and about one thousand prisoners.

This splendid result, however, has been dearly purchased, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 800 men killed and wounded.

Austrian Account.—Verona, June 12, P. M.—The following official news has been received:

Benedek's corps was again attacked at Marignano on the 9th. His loss was between 200 and 800 men.

Mr. Russell, Correspondent of the London Times, on the Battle of Magenta.

Russe l, the celebrated Crimean correspondent of the London Times, writes from Magenta, June 7th "I spoke with an Austrian field officer who took a prominent part in the action, was wounded, and taken prisoner. He says the Austrians had no idea of an attack on their right flank from Turbigo. In general, during the whole campaign the great difficulty they had to contend with was want of intelligence of the movements of the allies. Neither money nor threats could induce the country people to divulge anything, while on the other side, such was the vigilance of the allies, that spies were almost of no use. Thus it came that they never could make out where the chief force of the allies was, and how far they had advanced with their preparations. This explains, likewise, the vague incertitude which pervaded upon so much. They had nothing to go upon, and were obliged to feel their way about like blind men, first toward Turin then toward the Po and beyond it.

The result was that they complained of the ridiculous inactivity of the Allies, these latter concentrated their forces on the left of their line, and the Austrians know only where the danger threatened, when they saw the Allies enter Novara and appear on the Ticino. Then it was too late. They left, indeed, their positions as fast as they could; evacuated Mortara, and abandoned the Po line, but they could not concentrate their army in time to defend the line of the Ticino, and keep the Allies out of Lombardy. They brought up in all haste whatever forces they could collect, and posted it at Magenta and Buffalora Canal, which forms a second and almost more formidable line of defense than the Ticino itself; but, although they exerted themselves to their utmost, and although they almost killed their soldiers with marching, they could only bring up a force of 70,000 men, and not even seventy corps d'armee. How great this portion was it is impossible to say with certainty.

It is estimated here at 100,000 men, and certainly, from the number of regiments which are represented among the prisoners, one would be inclined to think that from 70,000 to 80,000 men must have been in the neighborhood of Magenta. They were commanded by General Clam-Gallas, whose corps had lately come from Bohemia, and had not entirely arrived. For instance, of the 72 guns, which it ought to have, not more than 18 were there; but this was not of much importance, because the ground admits only a very limited use of artillery. There was likewise a division of cavalry present, but it never appeared on the foreground. Both Gyulai and Hess were present, but had nothing to do with the command. The precipitation with which the troops were brought up did not admit of their being taken care of, so that, during the fight, they had to endure hunger, which was an additional source of weakness to them, and it was this last circumstance which must have told most, for as regards marching, the French and Sardinians have done surely more in the last ten days, and the corps of the Duc de Magenta had to make a long march in the scorching sun before arriving on the field of battle.

He concludes: "That it was a splendid and decisive victory, there can be not the slightest doubt. The colors of the Austrian regiments were taken, and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little more than their ammunition waggons, and when they did it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident. The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result that the Austrians abandon all Milan in the greatest haste, and at 2,000,000 florins silver, and 3,000 stand of arms in the Citadel. The retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway, or to carry off the material for the next morning. The Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi."

Address of the Milanese Authorities to the Emperor Napoleon.—Sire: The Council of the city of Milan has held this very day an extraordinary sitting, at which it has decided, by acclamation, that the municipal body should present to His Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon III., an address, expressing the ardent gratitude of the country for his generous assistance toward the great work of Italy's deliverance.

Sire: The municipal body regards itself as most honored by so high a commission, but it knows how powerless words are to discharge it. In a speech, the magnanimous sentiments of which were uttered by all, but which the Italian listened to with religious joy, and knew how to interpret as a splendid augury, your Majesty said that you relied on the judgment of posterity.

Sire: The judgment on the hallowed motives of the war, unfortunately for your Majesty, is linked with the King Victor Emanuel II, is henceforth pronounced by the unanimous opinion of civilized Europe; and the names of Montebello, Palestro, and Magenta belong to history already.

But, if on the day of battle, the greatness of your Majesty's plans—hardly equalled by the heroism of your soldiers—makes us sure of victory, we can only deplore bitterly, the day after, the loss of so many brave men who followed you to the field of honor. The names of the Generals, Bueret, Clerc, Espinasse, and of so many heroes prematurely fallen before attaining the sanctuary of our martyrs, and will remain engraved in the hearts of Italians, as an imperishable monument.

Sire, our gratitude is to your Majesty and to the great nation it has been your mission to render yet greater, will be manifested by more energetically by Italy when she shall be set free; but we are proud meanwhile in being the first to express it, as we are the first to be delivered from the odious weight of Austrian supremacy. Permit us, Sire, to salute your Majesty with this cry of our people, Long live Napoleon Third! Long live France!

Milan, June 9th 1859.

Address of Count de Gayon to the People at Rome—Proclamation of Garibaldi at Como.—The following is a copy of the proclamation addressed by General Count de Gayon to the inhabitants of Rome, when a manifestation was made by the people on the occasion of the victory at Magenta:

Your hearts and ours were yesterday filled with great joy, and it would have been still greater for us if, faithful to a warning which has been hitherto admirably well applied, we had not been obliged to restrain the noisy expression of it. Let no instance of disturbance now introduce himself into your ranks. Remove all pretext for malevolence, in order that the repose of the entire city may not be disturbed, without the smallest claim for protection on the government for whose sake and at whose requisition he has solemnly abjured his native allegiance. There is no escaping this miserable conclusion.

On the case as presented by the States we find some very judicious and forcible reflections in the Nashville Banner. "Now," says the Banner, "if this right forever to demand 'military service' resides in the governments of Europe, the right to exact service of every other kind inevitably follows, and if he can claim service for five years he can claim it during the natural life of the individual. Indeed the comparison instituted by the States identifying the status of a foreign born subject with that of a born Virginia slave necessarily implies, that the disabilities of birth in the case of the foreigner lasts until death, and comprehends in its degrading serfdom every kind and character of service. This conclusion cannot be avoided if this principle is admitted, and its logical consequences deny also the right of this government to naturalize foreigners; for by that act we assist foreigners to do what they have no right to do, and compel them to forswear themselves, thus placing our laws of naturalization in the category of a flagrant immoral transaction, and making this Government a suborner of perjury.

Indeed, this doctrine utterly emasculates our naturalization act, and renders it nugatory in every respect. We had supposed that there was a twofold action in that law; one to impose obligations of allegiance upon foreign born inhabitants, and to give them an inte est and identity in our institutions and nationality, and to protect the government from what might have become the perilous condition of having a large mass of its population subsisting upon the bounty of its products, and realizing the beneficence of its form of government, yet utterly exempt from allegiance to uphold or defend the government—in other words, that it was a wise measure of self protection; the other was, to confirm the first by reciprocating the imposed salutary obligations of allegiance with the duty of protection—to combine self interest and gratitude in the minds of the naturalized, and thus to knit him closer to the country of his adoption. The evil of a foreign born population is the looseness of its sympathy and attachment to the government—to strengthen this is the object of naturalization.

But if this Democratic doctrine of the Buchanan Administration and the States is the correct ruling —if these laws do not avail to exempt from all former or other allegiance, and confirm it to this Government with all its rights on the one hand and duties on the other, and is in contravention of the laws of other nations, and violative of pre-existing obligations, it is as worthless as it is criminal.

This is certainly a new aspect in which to view our naturalization laws and the rights and duties which they appoint. It is for the Democracy to defend it before the bar of foreign born and native public opinion. We must say that we had not so regarded them. It has been our opinion that they were wise and just and proper, conferring great privileges and corresponding duties. But if foreigners are subjects forever of the soil on which they were born—if they *belong* to the King or Prince who is the representative of authority on that soil, *as the Virginia slave belongs to his master*, then they, in the first place, have no right to ask the benefit of these laws, and in granting them we do an illegal act, and rob another nation of its *property*; we seduce runaways from their just allegiance, and convert the boasted "asylum of the oppressed and down-tr dden" into an infamous HARBOR OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. Native citizens, are you prepared to learn that your country is thus disreputably engaged? Foreign citizens, are you prepared to assume, in the eyes of your native fellow citizens, the degrading rank which the States assign you, by comparison with the Virginia slave? This is the doctrine of your devoted D-mocratic friends." These remarks are cogent and just. We commend them to the thoughtful attention of our adopted fellow-citizens. As, according to the fiat of the Democratic powers at Washington, such citizens are not entitled to revisit their native spots under the protection of the government, we think they can't employ their time at home more profitably than by putting down the Administration and the party that have so haughtily and cruelly put them down. And if they consider the question in its whole breadth we are confident they cannot fail to think as we do. We beg them to consider it. They have been victims long enough; it is high time they had become avengers.

☞The Louisville Courier, the Maysville Express, the Paducah Herald, &c., contend most earnestly and even violently, that Congress should, if necessary, legislate for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories against the hostile legislation or the hostile absence of legislation on the part of the Territorial Legislatures. They even go so far as to denounce any other doctrine upon the subject as one of the vilest and worst forms of Abolitionism. Their denunciation is unmeasured.

Hitherto those papers, strangely enough, have contended that Mr. Magoffin was with them in the matter, and, a few weeks ago, they published a few vague sentences, said to be from his own hand, to prove it. But we are curious to see what they and all those Democrats who agree with them as to the stern and imperative duty of Congress will say and do *now*, when Mr. Magoffin, driven from all his refuges by his bold and determined opponent, has publicly proclaimed again and again in his speeches, that, sooner than call on Congress for that protection of slavery in the Territories which he acknowledges Congress to have the legitimate power to give, he would draw the sword and inaugurate civil war! Will, can those editors and their followers, with the declaration upon their lips that Congress is imperatively bound to protect slavery in the Territories, and that the failure of that body to discharge the obligation would be a criminal outrage upon the South, the most atrocious shape of Abolitionism, continue to give their support to a candidate, who, at last, boldly or audaciously announces to the world, that, before he would demand that Congress should render the protection in question, he would inaugurate the reign of fire and steel throughout the land?

The Democratic organs, whose names we have mentioned, are in the habit of using very brave words, and we shall now see how far their real or affected bravery will carry them. We shall see whether, working tamely and submissively on in the most galling of harnesses, they will continue their advocacy of a candidate for the Governorship, who goes beyond, far beyond, even Mr. Douglas or the editor of the Louisville Democrat in the violence and bitterness of his opposition to the exercise, by Congress, of its power to protect the adjudicated rights of Southern men against a set of Abolition squatters in the Territories. Let them meet the issue fairly and squarely. Let them show themselves equal to the emergency—if, indeed, they are equal to that or anything else.

☞It does seem to us, and it must seem to every considerate man, that the Democratic candidates in this State are taking their position in the lowest depths of abolitionism. Congress undertook to protect certain rights of slave property by the enactment of the fugitive slave law, a law which the whole South demanded as with one voice. Yet now the Democratic candidates in this State are contending most earnestly that Congress should not interfere at all with slavery, and the chief one among them goes so far as to thunder forth from the stump, that, sooner than call on Congress to interfere, he would see the land deluged with blood.

The other day, Major Chrisman, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, when asked by his competitor Mr. Anderson, whether he would vote in Congress for a law to punish negro-stealing in the Territories, answered emphatically "no." He would let the abolitionists or any sort of thieves steal as many negroes in the Territories as they please with perfect

☞ The "Quadrilateral Defence," into which the Austrians at last dates appear to be retiring, is thus described by the New York Times: If the reader will take up the map of Lombardy and Venice, he will see at the head of the Lago di Garde a point called Peschiera, from which the River Mincio flows away in a southeasterly direction about twenty miles, to Mantua. About twenty-five miles to the east of Mantua he will find the town of Legnago, on the River Adige, and by following that river northwesterly he will come to Verona, about twenty-five miles from Legnago, and about half that distance from Peschiera. These points inclose the "quadrilateral defence" of Austria in Italy—a defence formidable, firstly, because each of these four points is a well fortified post, two of them, Mantua and Verona, ranking with the strongest towns in Europe; and secondly, because the rivers of the Mincio and the Adige are both swift, broad streams, flowing through a damp, low, marshy, and dangerous country; and, thirdly, because by the railway which runs from Verona northward through the Val Lagarina, and by Roveredo to Trent in the Tyrol, the Austrian army can keep its communications easily open with the rest of the Empire.

This feature in especial of the positions on the Adige and Mincio has probably become of the very first importance to the Austrians in the present juncture, since it was evidently within the power of the Allies under Garibaldi, at the latest advices, to throw themselves from Bergamo, Lecco, and Sondrio in the Valtelline, upon the two great passes of the Stelvio and the Mont Tonal, and by seizing Bormio and the Val Camonica, to block up the way from Germany into Italy against the Austrians to the west of the Lago di Garda. Could the Allies therefore succeed in possessing themselves of Peschiera, it is clear that they would gain a tremendous advantage over their antagonists. The fortress itself, which commands the Mincio, and protects the flank of the Tyrolese railway line, is small, and, unless it has been newly strengthened with earth-works (which would appear to be very doubtful), can offer no prolonged resistance to such siege trains as the French army is reported to carry with it.

Hard by Peschiera, and about half way between that place and Desenzano, the little peninsula of Sirmio, famous as the poetic home of that most poetic of Romans, Catullus, runs out into the lake, and offers a formidable position for hostile artillery bearing upon the fortress. It is possible that the Austrian army at Cremona and Pizzighettone may be pushed up along the line of the river Oglio, to arrest the French advance by a battle on the way to Peschiera and the Mincio, but this, as we have already said, does not appear to us probable. Should it be attempted, and result in a signal defeat of the Austrian forces, it would be difficult for the beaten army to preserve, not Peschiera only, but Mantua and Verona themselves, from the conquerors.

☞ The Courier, referring to the contents of the Journal for an indefinite period, says:

Another long article reviles Col. Holt because he would support Douglas if nominated by the Charleston convention. But who doubts that the platform of that convention will contain all the guarantees of slavery that the most devoted Southerner can desire, and that its nominee must stand square upon that platform?

Ah! but Col. Holt declares that he will support Douglas on his own platform, if the Charleston convention nominates him. The Courier's apology doesn't cover the offence. It doesn't touch it.

The charge, or, as the Courier would style it, revilement, is, that Col. Holt, whilst denouncing Douglasism and trying to make a virtue of his denunciation of it, proclaims that he will support Douglas with his ism, if the Charleston convention nominates him. This is the offence.

We say that Col. Holt in asserting a doctrine which he avows his willingness to abandon in practice abandons it practically at once. We deny that Col. Holt is an interventionist in fact. We aver that he is to all actual intents and purposes just as much of a non-interventionist as Douglas is. We assert that Col. Holt is, in effect, a Douglas man, and that all his talk in favor of the doctrine of intervention for protection, which Douglas rejects with abhorrence, is so much idle babble, signifying nothing. This is our position.

We respectfully invite the Courier to controvert this position, if it pleases, and to disprove it, if it can. We await the onset. We give the Courier fair warning, meanwhile, that, if it doesn't overthrow our position, we shall call on it to admit that Col. Holt is overthrown, and that he ought to be.

☞ We have weighed the question of the expediency of running an Opposition candidate in the Fifth Congressional District in the light of all the arguments and facts which we have heard or could glean from every available source, and do not hesitate to pronounce it our firm conviction that for reasons of high party policy no candidate should be run. The interests of the Opposition, both present and future, in our opinion, demand that no man should, from mere personal ambition, throw himself into the field between the two Democratic candidates, thereby endangering the success of our State ticket and injuring our prospects in the future. Already have many of the Opposition taken sides with Jewett or Brown, having understood that there was to be no candidate of their own party. No Opposition man can now receive the full vote of the party, and to fall short of it, under the circumstances, would have a bad moral influence upon our future prospects in that district. The editor of the Central Kentuckian, we apprehend, expressed in his last issue but one the true respective strength of parties in his district. Should any person be determined to thrust himself upon the Opposition at this time, we hope he will not overestimate our strength, and also that he will consider that although he may have nothing to lose in defeat, our cause has much to lose. Unless there is a perfect concordance of feeling upon the subject of a candidate, by all means let there be none in the field. Should this paragraph meet the eye of any convention of candidates which is to assemble this week, we trust they will be induced to act in the same spirit in which it is written, and that is, a sincere desire for the ultimate and permanent success of our principles.

☞ We have been apprehensive that the change in the British Ministry might interfere with the settlement of our negotiations, but the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says although the Derby Ministry exhibited an earnest desire to close up the diplomatic complication in Central America, and had far advanced to that consummation, it is only proper to say that Lord Clarendon, before going out of office, had substantially recognized the principle of settlement which has been since observed, and under which negotiations have progressed to the satisfaction of our Government. It is not supposed that the change of ministry will in any way affect the position of Lord Lyons, the new British Minister at Washington. He was appointed for his fitness and for other considerations entirely independent of mere party influence or personal connections, and with the view of remaining here until transferred to some other post in the regular course of diplomatic progression. Thus far, his intercourse with the Government and with society has been entirely satisfactory, and it may be said he has made a most favorable impression, both as a minister and a man.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette states that Messrs. Bell and Magoffin, rival candidates for Governor, were in Covington on Thursday evening. They arrived about 10 o'clock, Mr. Bell stopping at the Magnolia House, and Major Magoffin partaking of the hospitalities of Col. J. W. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. At about 11 o'clock the Garrison band, from Newport, went over and serenaded the Hon. J. F. Bell, after which he was called out by the large crowd who had congregated in front of the hotel, and made a few remark of a congratulatory character. The time occupied by his speech was so limited that a discussion of State and political matters was not gone into. He however, assured his friends of his being certainly elected the next Governor of Kentucky. Major Magoffin was loudly called for, but he not being present, the crowd adjourned. The candidates left for Augusta on Friday, where they were to address meetings Saturday afternoon.

☞ Forney grows more and more complimentary of the President. After producing what he considers a conservative plan for settling the differences in the Democratic party, he says: "Praise of the Administration, in such a connection, would be the wildest of self-stultification. It would be like crowning a marble Corinthian column with an effigy carved by an idiot, or like hanging a wreath of poisonous flowers upon the trunk of a ripe and healthy tree. The charity of silence is all that men convicted of such crimes have any right to ask at the hands of those they have betrayed." If an Opposition paper had written thus, it would have been denounced as slightly personal.

☞ A New York editor exclaims, "*How shall we look upon the war in Europe?*" We guess, if he must look at it all, that he had better peep from the top of a high hill, out of cannon-shot. Byron says of a great battle—

"Oh God! it is a lovely sight to see,
For one who has no friend or brother there."

We think he might as well have added *and who isn't there himself*.

☞ We on Saturday passed in the street a group of loungers to whom a Locofoco politician was predicting with extreme elaborateness that Magoffin would be elected. The Locofoco made but little headway with his listeners. The general impression seemed to be that for so great a bore he augured badly.

☞ A fellow named Woods is writing in an Indiana paper very intemperately in favor of cold water. We guess very little cold water ever passes "that neck of Woods."

☞ The action of the Supreme Court of Texas on the State suit against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, instead of delaying its settlement, is a virtual settlement. The only specification which the Company has to disprove is the allegation that it had no office in Texas at the time required by law, whereas the stockholders and directors at New Orleans on the 7th June, 1858, unanimously directed the office, books, and records of the Company to be removed to Marshall, Texas, and the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer reached Marshall on the 14th June, 1858, and the office was established in Texas, as required by the law of December 19th, within six months from its passage. We append the following notice, clipped from the Texas Republican, which is conclusive as to the fact. The fact thus found by a jury of Texas terminates all litigation overshadowing the prospects of the Company:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.—The office of this Company is held at the corner of Austin and Bolivar streets, in the city of Marshall, Texas. All persons having business will find the office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

JEPTHA FOWLKES, President.
D. C. WILDER, Secretary.
June 17, 1858.

DESPERATE FIGHT—ONE MAN KILLED—TWO MEN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—ONE MAN STABBED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named Quill or Quinn came out of a little frame grocery, on Brook street, opposite the Frankfort depot, and going to the door of an adjoining one-story frame, occupied by a German tailor, committed a nuisance. The latter saw it and drove Quill off by force. A number of Irishmen rushed out of the grocery, and the German, becoming alarmed, shut and fastened his door. Quill then summoned two brothers who resided in the neighborhood, determined to have satisfaction, and returned with them. They attempted to break open the door of the German, and the noise brought together a considerable crowd. Officers Williams and Bell were informed of the disturbance, and in passing the Hope Engine House summoned Thomas Jeffrey to their assistance. The three, on arriving at the place, attempted to arrest the three Quills, but were stoutly resisted, and one of the Quills, having a knife in his hand, cut Jeffrey in the arm. Pistols were then drawn, and eight or ten shots were fired. One of the Quills was shot in the breast, the ball ranging downward and entering the abdomen. He died a few hours afterward.

The other two, of whom one was shot in the breast and the other in the abdomen, were still alive at 10 o'clock last night, but Dr. McCabe, who has been attending them, entertains very little hope of their recovery.

The three brothers are Irishmen and were employed in the Rolling Mill.

Officers Williams and Bell have surrendered themselves and are awaiting a judicial investigation.

After the fight Chief Ray and Officer Seay proceeded to the Irish grocery. They found one man in bed, who pretended to know nothing of the fight. But on the officers insisting on his getting up, he did so and ran his hand into his pocket. Seay seized him and took a bowie knife from him. He was taken to jail.

☞ Brigadier General George Washington Bowman is still blackmailing the officeholders in the Federal City to support the Constitution. The Washington States says the levies realized from the Postoffice Department on Thursday amounted to about one thousand dollars. This is certainly a very good day's work. We do not know which to admire most—the tactics of Miramon in levying a half million on the specie train through Mexico, or this levy of General Bowman on the Government clerks at Washington.

☞ The Boston Courier is trying to explain the meaning of the French phrase, "hors de combat." An example illustrates better than any philological definition. Douglas has put himself *hors de combat* with the Southern Democracy by his recent letter—that is, he is out of the ring, fight, or battle.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, June 30.

A correspondent writing from Stutgardt says the following are the propositions lately submitted by the Prussian Envoy, Gen. Willisen, to the Austrian Government:

First, Prussia demands form Austria that the military leadership of the German Powers, except the Austrian contingent, shall be left exclusively to Prussia.

The federal army would therefore be in future a Prussian army, under Prussian commanders, ruled by the Prussian King and by the Prussian Minister of War.

Second, Austria to concede to Prussia the permanent Presidency of the German Diet at Frankfort, which was alternately held by Prussia and Austria.

Third, Prussia in future to be represented by her Ambassadors, Consuls, and political agents in all the States of Germany, Austria excepted. In future to be no Bavarian, Wurtemberg, Saxon, or Hanover Ambassador.

Fourth, Austria to concede a liberal reorganization of the German Diet.

Fifth, Prussia to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria on the same basis on which the federation between all Germanic States is now established.

Sixth, Prussia to warrant to Austria her Italian possessions, under condition that there must be established an Italian Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, connected with Austria only by personal union.

Seventh, Austria to give up secret treaties with Italian powers.

Eighth, Austria to concede the establishment of an Italian confederation.

Ninth, Austria to cede to Sardinia that part of Lombardy on the left bank of the Ticino, which is inhabited by the so-called Sudditi Misti, to avoid further conflicts with Sardinia.

Now, if Austria accepts these really hard conditions, Prussia will warrant to her the possessions in Italy, that is to say, it will regard the incorporation of the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom to Sardinia by the Emperor of France as a casus belli against France, by King of Sardinia as a casus belli against Sardinia.

The London Times' correspondent says, though the United States declined being a party to Paris conference, I have good reason to believe they will soon be admitted to the enjoyment of all its benefits at least during the war. The only point of objection on our part to the Paris conference, was the privateering question. A correspondence has been going on for some weeks, which is likely to terminate by placing the United States on the same platform with England and France as regards neutral rights, that is, neutral flags protect enemies' goods; neutral goods protected in enemies' vessels; no blockade except in presence of adequate force, all contraband goods excepted.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.

The notes of the Farmers' Bank of Lexington, to the amount of $21,900, were protested on the 27th, as telegraphed to you at the time, notwithstanding a denial in this morning's Republican. I saw the protest myself.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Senor Mata has answered the call of this government for information concerning inland mails in Mexico, preparatory to negotiating a postal treaty.

[Special dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Gen. Klapka's Proclamation.—The following is the material portion of Gen. Klapka's proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian ranks:

The hour of vengeance has struck—already the storm gathers over the fraudulent house of Austria. Its friends abandon it. The Czar of Russia himself now arms in a very different sense from ten years ago, and will break its pride. Already the Italians, your brethren in misfortune, brandish arms to conquer independence, and you, Magyar warriors, how should you remain in the enemy's ranks? How could you fight against those who have risen to shake off the yoke of servitude? Oh, it cannot be that you are the mercenaries of the oppressors! Hasten hither! O! warriors, hither! where the holy cause of your country summons you! You cannot have forgotten how many times the Austrians were put to flight by your bayonets. You cannot have forgotten the glorious day of Jassy, Pest, Pestotuak, Nazy, and Sarlo, nor will you have forgotten that Hungary has been free and great. Behold! the time has arrived to reacquire that which has been lost, and to avenge the sanguinary banquets of Pesth and Arad, which roused throughout the world a cry of horror. Now we are no longer alone and abandoned. The heroic King of Piedmont stands at the head of the Italian army, and by his side is the powerful Emperor of the French. The flags of the two nations combine. France and Italy—that is the signal of attack. They already reckon upon us. They expect us now. How should we be the last to take part in the war upon which our liberation depends? Unite ourselves courageously and with confidence to the French and Italian armies, for none but the vile can doubt of a successful result; none but a traitor fight under the banner of Austria.

Hasten, then, to the Hungarian standard, which we have raised for you! At the same time war will also break out in Hungary. The Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have recognized the holiness of our cause. We possess their sympathy. The Italian soldiers will join us, and so do you join yourselves to them. Let us form in Italy a Hungarian army, with which, after fighting on alien ground, we may return to our own country, to take part also in the war of independence, and save the honor of the Magyar nation.

Three hundred Hungarians are said to have returned from the United States to France, who will follow Kossuth to Italy.

Mr. Russell on the Battle of Malegnan.—Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, describes the battle of Malegnan as a very bloody affair, in which the French loss was large. He states the Austrian loss, in addition to 1000 prisoners, at not less than 4000 killed and wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that the Cabinet had under consideration yesterday the despatches received from Gen. Lamar, together with the reply of the Nicaraguan government to Secretary Cass's dispatch. Gen. Lamar writes to the effect that it is clearly evident that Nicaragua does not intend to carry out her stipulations with the United States. She violates them as often as it suits her purpose, and will continue to do so until our government takes prompt and decisive action. The Administration is somewhat puzzled at the aspect of affairs. The question is no nearer settled than it was two years ago. The next mail will probably bring something from Juarez.

The President is looking around for a successor to Gen. Lamar. He is determined, if possible, to send a clear headed and able man, one who can speak the language, and is *au fait* in all their arts of diplomacy. Sir William Gore Ousley was still engaged negotiating a treaty with Honduras.

Custom House Officers Decapitated.—Collector Schell today relieved some ninety-five patriots from further public duty in the Custom House, in the capacity of weighers, measurers, clerks, laborers, &c. Mr. Schell's printed epistle, addressed to these gentlemen, was excessively polite. He shoulders the responsibility upon Secretary Cobb, against whom there is much profaning among the dismissed.

FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers furnish us the details of the Mexican news by the Tennessee, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract. The Delta says:

Our Vera Cruz correspondent, writing under date of June 23, says there had been great excitement in that city during the previous six days, caused by the arrest of a specie conducta with $4,285,000, en route from Mexico to this city, by a military force under Gen. Robles. There had been an arrangement entered into between the merchants of Mexico and Vera Cruz and the Central Government, at the head of which stands Miramon, by which the merchants agreed to and did pay Miramon 8 per cent on all the money, which covered the export and all other duties.

Accordingly, Miramon sent the conducta as far as Jalapa, when Robles was ordered to overhaul it, to see that no money had been smuggled into it on the way. This occupied five or six days, and it was then permitted to proceed on to Vera Cruz.

At a point near Cerro Gordo 600 troops of the Liberal Government of Vera Cruz were waiting to receive and escort the conducta to this city, but at Cerro Gordo it was overtaken and stopped by a detachment of Robles's troops, and he (Robles) soon came up with his whole force and said he had received orders to take charge of the conducta and prevent its coming to Vera Cruz; but he would take it to Ocambo and embark the specie on the British and French men-of-war now at Sacrificios.

General Paz in command of the Liberal troops then in waiting to escort the conducta to Vera Cruz, was in sight, and the agent of the conducta, fearing a fight might take place over the money, requested Gen. Paz to call in his scouts and fall back to the Puenta National, which he accordingly did.

The merchants of Vera Cruz at once had a meeting and dispatched a committee to wait on the Consuls, American, English, and French, to secure their intervention for the safety and speedy delivery of the money at Vera Cruz.

The French and English Consuls were for negotiating with Robles, whilst the American Consul refused to *negotiate* on the subject. He was for making a *peremptory demand for the property of his fellow-citizens*, and if it was not promptly surrendered to land a marine force from the men-of-war and take forcible possession of the conducta.

At the meeting which was held on the 20th it was resolved to dispatch the English and French Consuls with commissions from the merchants to Robles's camp with the object of negotiating with him for the conducta. They also carried the refusal of the English and French commanders to receive the money on board their vessels. On the 21st, Capt. Farragut was sent to Robles's camp by the United States Minister, Mr. McLane, to demand the release of the American-Hanseatic money, amounting to $1,500,000. On the 22d, an express arrived at Vera Cruz with dispatches from Robles to the English and French commanders, which dispatches contained the special orders from the English and French Ministers to receive the money on board at Sacrificios. The commanders openly and jointly refuse to do so. Capt. Farragut was expected in Vera Cruz on the 23d or 24th, before which time the Tennessee left. Gen. Paz (Liberal) is stationed at Puenta Nacional, with instructions from the Liberal government not to allow Robles's force to pass that point. The conducta is still at Rinconado. The health of Vera Cruz and harbor is good.

The object of Robles in detaining the conducta is to prevent the Juarez Government from receiving the export duty on the specie.

The miscellaneous news by this arrival is scanty, and neither faction appears to have made any marked progress.

☞ The Washington States, referring to the reconciliation of Buchanan and Walker, says "there was no sacrifice of principle on either part." We can easily believe that.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, June 28.

The royal mail steamer Arabia arrived at noon with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 18th inst., three days later than those received by the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

There are no battles to report, and according to the latest advices from the seat of war the Austrians were retreating from the Oglio toward the Munro. The allies were advancing rapidly and concentrating their forces for a decisive attack. A battle was expected to occur within a week.

A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was also impending.

Lord Palmerston has succeeded in forming a strong Cabinet, embracing Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Richard Cobden, J. M. Gibson, and Earl Granville.

The new British Ministry had been officially announced, as follows: Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for the War Department; Hon. Thomas Wood, Secretary of State to the Indian Post Department; Duke of Somerset, Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor; Earl of Granville, President of the Council; Duke of Argyle, Lord of the Privy Seal; Earl of Elgin, Postmaster General; Hon. Richard Cobden, President of Board of Trade; Hon. J. Edward Cardwell, First Commissioner of the Board of Public Works; Hon. J. Milner Gibson, President of the Poor Law Board; Hon. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duke of Lancaster; Hon. Sir A. Cockburn succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice.

The Parliament met on the 17th instant, when Lord Derby announced the resignation of the Ministry. Earl Granville, the President of the Council, said he would reserve his explanation of the policy of the new government till a future day.

The House of Lords then adjourned till the 21st inst.

In the House of Commons, M'Israeli announced the resignation of the Ministry and moved an adjournment, which carried.

A dispatch from Vienna says the French have established a depot on the Albanian coast and disembarked large quantities of coin.

An Austrian corps d'armee which left Anconia for Tassaro, had directed toward the lower Po to join the troops in the provinces.

It is uncertain yet whether Anconia has been wholly evacuated.

Modena and Brescia are free from Austrian troops, and numerous municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army had passed the Serio river on the 13th toward Oglio.

The fight between Gen d'Urban and Garibaldi took place at Castinadolo. Garibaldi had 4,000 men and 4 cannon, but was repulsed.

Austrian correspondence says that the organization of troops for the defense of the Tyrolese is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out.

A letter from Vienna says the 4th corps d'armee, under the Archduke Charles, had commenced to leave for Italy, and the 3d corps, under the Archduke Albert, was moving towards Trieste. The 13th corps d'armee was being formed and was also destined for Italy.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the occupation of the pass of Marebro, between the Grisen and the Valletion.

The French fleet in the Adriatic was receiving powerful reinforcements, and was expected to disembark soon between Venice and Trieste.

The first detachment of the siege Flotilla had left Toulon for the Adriatic.

The Sardinian authorities had issued a decree opening the ports of Tuscany for the importation of breadstuffs.

The London Times' Paris correspondent speaks of dissatisfaction being manifested by some Italians at the Territorial aggressions of the King of Sardinia. They protest against the taking possession of Lombardy and ask for a confederation, not a fusion.

Le Nord says the second series of operations will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land.

The allied troops will all be put in action to invest the Austrian fortresses.

Prince Napoleon will proceed immediately to support the right wing of the French army.

Klapka, the Hungarian patriot, had issued a proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army.

A Poland legion is forming in Italy and an Hungarian one at Genoa.

Very Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool. London, June 18, A. M.—Kossuth has left London for Paris with French passports. On Monday next he will arrive at Genoa where a becoming reception awaits him. He will have an audience with Napoleon, but no grounds exist for the report in circulation as to his plans.

An amnesty has been granted to the political prisoners at Naples on the strong remonstrance of Mr. Elliott, the British Minister.

The Times in its city article of last evening quotes advices from Frankfort which state that the German confederation are understood to have resolved that 80,000 men, namely, 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 Austrians, shall be stationed on the Rhine.

There were strong rumors that Prussia will issue some decisive announcement in the course of a few days.

According to prevalent conjecture, peace is to be proposed to Emperor Napoleon on certain conditions, and if these are refused, Germany is to enter into the war. Under these circumstances there is great anxity and stagnation in all commercial cities.

The Times also says that Russia is making vast warlike preparations at all the navy depots. The navy division of the fleet is reported to number 88 first class ships and the Baltic fleet 85 sail of the line, of which 14 screw are at Cronstadt.

The Times accounts for the recent shipments of gold from St. Petersburg to London as payment for machinery made to America and elsewhere. Large Russian orders are lying still unexecuted in England.

The Daily News thinks that the Cabinet is not yet complete and complains of the manner in which Mr. Milner Gibson has been moved from post to post to make room for the old class of placemen.

It was reported that the Generals under Pelisier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations, and it was considered not improbable that the army now called the Army of the East would soon be denominated the Army of the Rhine.

The French army of observation on the Rhine frontiers numbers 71,000 men.

An Imperial decree proclaims that the public will receive for the interest on the national loan now due either bank notes at 125 florins for every 100 florins or second government bonds, redeemable with compound interest in five years.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe the financial condition of Austria as one of complete bankruptcy.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps Russia will concentrate troops on the Galician frontier and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian Baltic ports.

It is said that the 12th of June was the day appointed for the rising in European Turkey.

The political ferment in Servia was increasing.

Demonstrations in honor of the French victories had taken place in Greece.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Dispatches from the Indian agent in New Mexico to Commissioner Greenwood state that the Navajos are again committing all manner of depredations regardless of the authority of their chiefs, who are disposed to remain at peace with the whites. He thinks another Indian war imminent.

The postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold by the Postoffice Department during the two and half years ending with December last amounted to $14,000,000. About $1,000,000 worth has not been used in prepayment of postage.

The receipts into the Treasury during the week ending on Monday amounted to $4,879,000, of which about $1,250,000 were derived from the customs. The drafts paid during the same time amounted to $3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury notes. There is a balance of $3,866,000 remaining in the Treasury.

From 30 to 35 passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department, about three-fourths of them to naturalised citizens.

FROM EUROPE.—The mails per steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 15th inst., have been received. They contain little of interest.

A Posen letter, dated the 9th inst., and published in the Post Ampt Gazette of Frankfort, says: Since the day before yesterday increased activity has been remarked among the Russian troops on the other side of the frontier. Count Adlerberg, adjutant general of the Emperor, appears to have brought fresh orders to Warsaw. The soldiers on unlimited furlough who have not been before recalled have received orders to join their corps immediately, and a fresh recruitment is talked of. The small number of regiments hitherto assembled in the camp at Warsaw, and which are intended, it was thought, only to maintain order in the country, are to leave for the frontier. They will be replaced by others from Lithuana. As up to the present time most of the troops which have come into Poland have been sent into Bessarabia, there are now in the kingdom only from 40,000 to 50,000 men, including the regiments stationed on the frontier of Gallicia.

Partial Mobilization of the Prussian Army.—Berlin, Tuesday.—The official Preussische Zeitung states that the order for the mobilization of three corps d'armee has been issued. The same journal speaks as follows: "The greater the dimensions which the events at the seat of war assume, the more serious becomes the duty of the government to place itself in such a position as may enable Prussia, in the regulation of the Italian question, to procede in concert with her confederate German Powers with that weight which Prussia is called upon to use, and which corresponds to the position of Germany as a power in Europe. Looking from this point of view, and regarding the continually increasing armaments even of neutral powers, the government has found it imperative partly to mobilise the army, and it will take further steps in connection therewith, in order that coming events may not catch Prussia and Germany by surprise and unprepared. The character of measures of precaution is so fully impressed on all these steps, that it is needless to make any new declarations respecting them. The country will grant them its concurrence, and the German Federal Powers will also as we hope, see realized in this new measure taken in the interest of the security and the position of Germany as a Power, their confidence in the circumspect initiative of Prussia."

[From the Daily News of June 14.]

The Policy of Louis Napoleon.—We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. It is ready to declare anew that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandizement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the relatives of the Emperor or Princes dependent on France. Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is that it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy, and will be carried on until that object is attained, but only for the sake of the end. Should any powerful neutral—the Prince Regent of Prussia for instance—find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence.

We do not see how France can be asked to go further than this in order to satisfy the just requirements of Europe; and, until some fact becomes known calculated to throw doubt upon the intentions of the Imperial government, it would be prudent to accept these assurances. It is possible to push distrust to an absurd and dangerous extent. Prudence is a high political virtue; but constant and systematic suspicion, and hostility for imaginary causes, sometimes produce the evils against which they were designed to guard.

CORN.—We believe it is the universal opinion among farmers that if the weather shall continue favorable there will be the largest corn crop produced in this county this year that has been made for several years past. The prospect is now most flattering.—*Bowling Green Gazette.*

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.—Yearly there are thousands saved from death by timely resorting to Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound. It is effecting remarkable cures, and is for sale at all the druggists'.

For sale by Cary & Talbott, No. 453 Market street, between Third and Fourth. je22 d12&w2

☞ See advertisement of Sandford's Liver Invigorater.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 3, P. M.

The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived from Havre and Southampton, bringing London and Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 22d ult., four days later than previous advices.

The steamships Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

There are no battles to report from the seat of war, but the allies are besieging Mantua and another decisive battle may soon be expected.

The Austrians have issued at Mantua forced paper currency of five millions sterling.

King Victor Emanuel has officially declared that he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The Austrians have removed their headquarters to Villa Franca, midway between Veona and Mantua. They have abandoned Lonato on Lake Garda and also Castiglione and Metrepass, which recent positions they have occupied in great force and had fortified.

The French and Sardinian troops occupy Brescia and the Emperor Napoleon had advanced from that position to advance on the Austrians.

Louis Kossuth had embarked for Genoa.

Many other Italian cities had pronounced for the Italian cause.

Gen. Garibaldi marched on the 20th ult. from Saloon, Lake Garda, toward Desengano, but was repulsed by an Austrian force. He has since pushed his outposts to Balladore in the direction of Bordio, which latter place is occupied by the Austrians.

Victor Emanuel had refused the dictatorship offered him by the commissioners from Bologna, in pursuance of his determination to decline the annexation of any part of the States of the Church.

The Austrian official account of the losses sustained during the battle of Magenta have been published. The killed are stated at 61 officers, 1,302 soldiers, total 1365; the wounded 218 officers, 4,138 soldiers, total 4,348; the missing 4,000 soldiers; the total of killed, wounded, and missing 9,713.

Advices from Egypt say that the Pasha has ordered the suspension of the works in connection with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. The French Consul had protested against this interference.

A despatch from Berlin says six Prussian corps d'armee beside guards are to be mobilized, and three kept in reserve to oppose Russia—if necessary all other corps' will be concentrated, and only a sufficient number of troops left in the provinces to garrison the towns and fortresses.

Various bulletins from the seat of war present the following as the state of affairs: The Sardinian army is in position before Brescia in line with the French troops. The cities of Fano, Fossourbrone Sest, and Aicena have all pronounced in favor of the national cause. Another despatch says that the Austrians had re occupied Montelovo on the 17th in in considerable force. The story that a French corps d'armee had occupied the Valtelline is untrue. A corps under some of Garibaldi's officers was stationed there. Two thousand Papal troops had been sent from Rome to restore order in Piniga.

A collision had taken place at Cerscia between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants.

A despatch from Turin dated the 18th ult. says that the Emperor Napoleon entered Brescia on that day with Victor Emanuel.

Much popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops through Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber, also Linle de Cadell, had declared for the national cause.

Victor Emanuel, in refusing the dictatorship of Bologna, told the commissioners that he should disapprove of every act subversive of or contrary to the cause of national independence. The King had also sent a message to the Pope to assure him that he has nothing to fear, and that the independence of the peninsula should be a guarantee, and not a measure to impair the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church. A despatch from Berne dated the 18th says that the Austrians, in great force, have occupied the Stelvio pass, blown up the Devil's Bridge, and planted their artillery in the pass. They have also made intrenchments at Nanders.

A French army is advancing by forced marches against this position.

Gen. Garibaldi was organizing a free corps in the Valtelline.

The city of Mantua is besieged. The provisioning of the place has been ordered.

The Austrians had destroyed the railway from Milan to Brescia.

The French official reports of the battle of Magenta state their loss to be 323 killed, 2,165 wounded, and 470 missing; and at Melagnano, 154 killed, 725 wounded, and 64 missing. The Austrian prisoners are to be sent to Algiers to be employed on the public works, agriculture, &c.

Gold and silver medals are to be distributed by the King of Sardinia to the Zouaves who distinguished themselves at Palestro.

A dispatch from Munich says that Major General Von Tann had gone to Berlin on a special mission.

Advices from Egypt say that the Pasha had arbitrarily suspended the Suez canal works, that M. Lessops had protested, and that the French consul was about interfering in the matter.

King Leopold, of Belgium, was making preparations to visit England.

The London Times, speaking of Kossuth's mission to Italy, says he will be employed at once in acting on the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service, and if possible produce a revolt in Hungary itself.

The same paper, referring to the Russian circular of 27th May, says it had failed to convince the German Government that the German confederation was formed for defensive purposes exclusively.

Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch must be considered a complete confirmation of the continually recurring report that Russia has promised France to interfere should the German Bund render assistance to Austria.

A dispatch from Paris says one hundred rifled cannon were sent on the 17th to the army in Italy.

Advices from India announce signs of mutiny at Gwalior, Merut, and other places among European troops.

Liverpool, June 21.—Cotton Market.—The sales for the past three days have been 17,000 bales, including 1600 for speculation and export. The market closed quiet and quotations are barely maintained.

Messrs Clare & Son's circular quotes middling Orleans at 6⅝ and middling uplands at 6⅜ and prices declining.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

Breadstuffs—The weather is favorable for the crops and the approaching harvest. The quotations for breadstuffs show an advance over the prices current on Friday. Flour is quoted as very dull and is freely offered by holders at 10s 6d@13s 6d per cental. Wheat is quiet, but for French lots there has been a speculative demand at 1d@2d advance; Western red is quoted at 8s@9s 10d, white 9s 6d@10s 6d, Southern 10s@17s. Corn quiet; mixed quoted at 5s @5s 3d, yellow 6s 1d@6s 6d, white 8s@8s 6d.

Provisions—The market shows a declining tendency. Lard is heavy and offered at a decline. Beef is heavy and quotations nominal. Pork dull; prices easier but quotations unchanged.

Produce—Rosin is dull at 4s for common. Spirits turpentine is dull at 41s. Sugar firm at a slight advance for all qualities. Coffee quiet. Rice dull.

London, June 21.—The money market is heavy. Consols are quoted at 92¾@92⅞ ex dividend for account. The money market is heavy owing to increasing apprehensions of a general European war. Consols had undergone a partial relapse but finally closed on Wednesday at 92⅝@92⅞. American securities unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The steamship Bavaria, which arrived here this morning, brings London papers of the 18th. They contain the following latest telegrams from the seat of war:

Turin, Friday.—The following official bulletin has been issued: On yesterday the headquarters of the Emperor of France were at Covo, on the road from Bergamot to Cremona, and those of the King of Sardinia at Castegnalo, six miles west of Brescia. Rimini and Ceise have been pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops with 18,000 Tuscan troops, and eight hundred horses are ready to depart with him.

Scavemera has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to the Central Government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. The manifesto also expresses a unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form a monarchy worthy of Italians.

Berne, Friday.—A telegram from Coire announces that numerous Austrian corps, coming from Stockvia had arrived at Grostoto in the Vatteline and advanced toward Livano.

Paris, Friday.—The bourse is flat and rentes are quoted at 62f 50c for money and 62f 45c. for account, being a decline of one quarter for the former and one eight for the latter since yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.

The first grand experimental air voyage to the seaboard took place from Washington square this evening, Professors Wise, Lamountain and Gager having made a successful ascension in the mammoth balloon Atlantic at 40 minutes past six.

The inflation was witnessed by thousands of citizens. The square outside the enclosure was thronged with excited spectators. Wm Hyde, reporter of the Republican, accompanied the aeronauts, but should his weight prove an obstruction to the passage of the balloon, he will be landed at a point and this course will be repeated, if necessary, to the accomplishment of the end in view, until all the parties, excepting one, together with the boat, are landed, Wise being determined to reach the Atlantic coast, if such a thing be possible.

A package containing letters, St. Louis papers and Western exchanges was sent by the United States Express, which will be forwarded to their agent in New York from whatever place the aeronauts alight. They are expected to reach some point on the seaboard between 9 and 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr Brooks, the manager of the St. Louis Museum, preceded the main party a few minutes in his balloon Comet, designing to accompany the Atlantic a short distance and to return in the morning. The weather is favorable. The balloon took a direction toward Lake Erie, but when last seen was pursuing a course almost due east.

The Mexican mail of the 13th reached Independence to-night. The Democrats have nominated Otero for re-election to Congress.

An expedition is fitting out at Albuquerque to chastise the Navajo Indians.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

FRANKFORT, June 30.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Stovy's hrs vs Hall, Harrison; affirmed.
Chiles vs Drake, Mason; affirmed.
Holland vs Lyon, Caldwell; affirmed as a delay case.

ORDERS.

Maraman's adm'r vs Maraman, Bullitt; petition for rehearing filed.
Yantis vs Engleman, Boyle; petition for rehearing filed.
Irvine et al (of color) vs Boggs et all, Madison; appellants given till the 40th day of the term to file petition for rehearing.
Patton vs McCarton, Pendleton;
Wilson vs Stevenson, Pendleton;
Smalley vs Neff, Bro, & Co, Pendleton;
Hysink vs Jayne, Pendleton;
Gawthorn vs Coleman, Pendleton;
Myers vs Henry, Pendleton; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 1.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cassity and wife vs Bailey, Bath; reversed.
Hamilton vs Smith, Wilson, & Co., Bath; affirmed.
Shy's ex'r vs Shy's legatees, Lincoln; reversed.
Hysiok vs Jayne, Pendleton; affirmed.
Patton vs McCosty, Pendleton; reversed.
Clark vs Corbin's adm'r, Bourbon, reversed.

ORDERS.

Masie et al. vs Griffen et al., Anderson; leave to withdraw original will.
Anderson, Conn, & Co. vs Pettit's adm'r, McCracken; agreement filed.
Fugate et ux vs Robinson, Pendleton;
Oldham vs Brown & Burgess, Pendleton;
White vs Corwin, Pendleton;
Williams vs O'Hara, Grant;
Hedges vs Downs, Grant;
Thompson vs McDaniel, Grant; were argued.

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Remington vs. Day, Harrison; affirmed.
Thompson vs. McDaniel, Grant; affirmed.
Williams vs. O'Hara, Grant; reversed.
Hedges vs. Downs, Grant; reversed.
Fugate vs. Robinson, Pendleton; affirmed.
Smalley vs. Neff, Brother, & Co., Pendleton; affirmed.
Wall vs. Wayland's adm'r, Pendleton; affirmed.
Wilson vs. Stevenson, Pendleton; affirmed.

ORDERS

Carson vs. Carson, Lincoln; petition for rehearing overruled.
Yantes vs. Engleman, Boyle; opinion slightly modified and petition for rehearing overruled.
Taylor vs. Dowdall, Markham, & Co., Hickman; motion to affirm as a delay case.
Hobbs vs King, Lincoln; petition for rehearing filed.
Myers vs. Henry, Pendleton; order of submission set aside and continued.
Lemmon vs. Hewey, Grant; continued.
Collins vs. Merril et al, Grant;
Collins vs. James, Grant;
Ashcraft vs. Marshall et al, Grant;
Robinson vs. Stewart, Grant;
Childers vs Williams et al, Grant;
McMillan vs. Sasher, Grant; were argued.

THE GREAT SKIN PURIFIER.—Persons troubled with eruptions on the face or any other kind of cutaneous disease would do well to read the advertisement of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion in another column.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Capt. Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the army, and the Secretary of War, after mature deliberation of the same, has decided that the explanations and testimony render any further notice of the charges unnecessary.

LOOK HERE!

CHEAP GOODS!

A PORTION OF OUR

LARGE & SPLENDID

STOCK

AT

PRIME COST

FOR

CASH.

At Cost—for 60 Days Only—at Cost!

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,

CHOICE GOODS,

ALL OF LATE

Importations.

LADIES WILL FIND RARE

BARGAINS

IN

Rich Fancy Silks;
Embroideries, Sets, Laces;
Silk and Moire Antique Mantles;
Grenadine, Morette, Barege, and Muslin Robes;
Ducales, Chevalier, & Alliance Tourists.

ALSO,

Curtain Goods, Table Covers;
Quilts, 12-4 Linen Table Cloths;
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The above Goods we desire to close out for Cash within the time specified and preparatory to our Fall Importations, which we trust will be a sufficient reason for the inducement offered without reference to the old worn-out story of "at cost" so often exhibited to the public.

500 PIECES BEAUTIFUL LAWNS,
Just Received, at 12 1-2 Cents.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107 Fourth street.
je17 dis&m&w2m

MOREHEAD'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER

THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

THE best and cheapest Household Remedy in the world—simple and pleasant in its application—certain and effectual in its results. A beautiful scientific external Curative, applicable for the relief of Pain at any time, in any place, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you put this plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and the

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, surest, safest, pleasantest, and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical
ASSOCIATION,

TO COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 26, 1859, AND CONTINUE SIX DAYS.

$20,000 to be Given in Premiums.

AMONG others is the St. Louis Prizes, viz:
No. 1. For best thorough-bred Bull............$1,000
No. 2. For best Roadster stallion in harness.......$1,000
No. 3. For best thorough-bred stallion...............$1,000

Arrangements have been made for the most brilliant exhibition ever witnessed in this country.

The grounds embrace 50 acres of land, covered with bluegrass, ornamented with forest trees and evergreens, winding avenues, and nine beautiful fountains.

The Amphitheater, much the largest in the United States, will seat 12,000 persons and shelter as many as 36,000. There are also Floral, Fine Art, and Mechanical Halls, and a spacious Building with Steam Power attached, a Gallinarium with 90 compartments for the exhibition of Poultry, and a beautiful Cottage for the accommodation of ladies.

A Horse Railroad will convey persons to and from the Fair at 20 cents a piece.

Competition invited from the whole Union, and no Entry Fee charged.

Persons desiring stalls should lose no time in engaging them.

Office of the Association No. 65 Chestnut street.

J. R. BARRETT, President.
G. O. KALB, Secretary. je28 dtd&w

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, 9 miles East of Franklin, Simpson county, Ky., on the night of the 18th inst., one IRON GRAY HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, has gear mark, is well formed and compact. I will give a reasonable compensation for his delivery to me or any information concerning him. ABSALOM KIRBY.
jy 6 w1

Louisville Weekly Journal copy one week and send bill to this office.

Bowling Green Gazette.

NEW VOLUMES.
JULY 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal,

Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely illustrated with engravings and published monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal,

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

☞ AGENTS WANTED — Address Fowler & Wells, 308 Broadway, New York.
jy6 w4*

$125 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of a man who broke from the Sanford jail, and is now at liberty. His real name is JAMES SHEATS, yet he sometimes goes by the name of ROBERT CLIFTON, and sometimes HILL. Said Sheats was arrested in Lancaster, Ky., and placed in the Stanford jail, for stealing a chestnut sorrel horse, sometime since.

Said Sheats is about 22 years of age, weighs about 140 pounds, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, and a tolerably large mole on one cheek, not recollected which; he has been for sometime engaged in taking ambrotypes, and may engage in the same at some future time. His clothing is not recollected, and it would be unnecessary to describe it if I knew, as he is constantly in the habit of changing his clothes. He is a good-looking fellow, and assumes many airs in his conversation and manners, and has a bad countenance when scanned strictly.

ISAAC GIBSON,
Lincoln county, Ky.

$75 Additional Reward.

WE, the undersigned, have in our possession a subscription amounting to SEVENTY-FIVE Dollars, which is offered in addition to the above $125—making in all $200—and which will be paid for the apprehension of said Sheats, and his safe delivery to the Jailor of Boyle county.

BENJ. DURHAM,
JOHN DURHAM,
Boyle county, Ky.
jy6 w3

☞ Louisville Journal insert weekly 3 times, mark price, and forward account to this office.—*Danville Tribune.*

HORSE STOLEN.

WAS stolen on Monday night June 27, from the subscriber, on the Bardstown Turnpike, at the 21-Mile House, a BAY HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a star on the forehead. He was eight years old this spring and is one of the heaviest horses on the Bardstown Road. A reward of $30 will be paid for the recovery of the Horse and also $10 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.
je30 d3&w2* R. H. DAY.

Farm for Sale.

WISHING to move South, I offer my farm for sale, containing 500 acres situated in Oldham county, Ky., on the waters of Harrod's Creek, 4 miles from Lagrange, on the public road leading from Lagrange to Bedford; 300 acres cleared, 200 well set in grass, 100 in cultivation, 85 acres of wood land well set in blue grass, and the remainder in native forest growth, consisting of beech, sugar tree, blue ash, and walnut. The land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and hemp, and could be made one of the best stock farms in this section of the State. There is on the farm two good frame dwellings, one with 8 rooms and the other with 6, with all necessary out buildings, a so a No. 1 horse mill. Having purchased in Arkansas I will sell on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and see for themselves.

For terms and particulars apply to myself on the premises or by mail to Sligo, Henry co., Ky.
je1 w8* JONA. C GIBSON.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

THE importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead.—This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the Governments of England, France, Germany, and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1858.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—*Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders for exterminating insects, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

☞ The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1858.

MR E. LYON—*Dear Sir:* We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants, and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON,
M. D., Chemist,
LAWRENCE REID,
Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

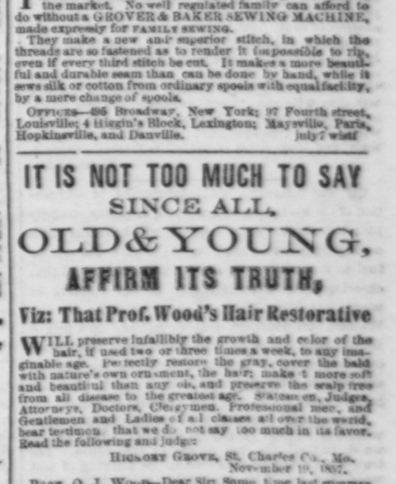
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, November 8, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and pills, Letters Patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK.



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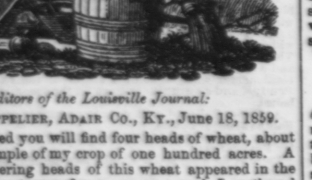
WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.



To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MONTPELIER, ADAIR CO., KY., June 18, 1859.

Enclosed you will find four heads of wheat, about a fair sample of my crop of one hundred acres. A few scattering heads of this wheat appeared in the white wheat some few years ago, and I gathered them, and I have my crop entirely of this kind.

It is some six or eight days earlier than the white wheat, and therefore cannot be any kin to it. I should like for you to give it some name, as I have none. Yours truly, JAS. MILLER.

The sample sent us, after careful examination and comparison, we feel safe in pronouncing what is known among us as Hickman or Red Straw, one of the earliest, and therefore less liable to rust and other injuries.

RURAL REGISTER.—We have received the first number of this journal, published in Baltimore, semi monthly, by S. Sands & Mills, $1 per annum. It is devoted to agricultural improvement and the general interest of farmers; and the fact that the editor has been connected for nearly a quarter of a century with one of the best "farmers" in the land, gives a sufficient guaranty that it will be ably conducted. We like its appearance.

☞ We publish the whole of the following on Farm Economy, that our readers may take only such parts as apply to themselves, and correct it at once.

We are willing to exempt, in a great degree, our Western and Southern readers from the application of that point of it which relates to the supply of the table; but we fear we have a great many to whom the most of the article will come as justly true in their case. Read the article well, and let all who feel that they come properly under the "penny wise and pound foolish" principle, take steps at once to amend their practice:

Farm Economy.—There was pointed out to us in our boyhood a farm where the motto had been "sell what you can, what you cannot sell give to the pigs, and what the pigs do not eat, eat yourself." This was no doubt a little exaggeration of the literal truth, but it may be taken as a style of the economy that prevails upon some farms. It is "penny wise and pound foolish" in its whole management.

It is sometimes seen at the table, where it is thought that all that can be saved from consumption is clear gain. Any article of food is valued from the fact that it is not eaten and "will go a great ways" in performing table duty, if not in sustaining muscle. It seems to be forgotten that laboring men come to the table for the purpose of repairing the physical waste their bodies have undergone by toil. If they have food set before them that is not inviting, meats that have odor as well as taste, potatoes half cooked, sour or moldy bread, there is no enjoyment at the table, and the want of the body is not met. It not only diminishes the strength of hired men, but it produces a bad moral effect. They have sufficient intelligence in this age of the world to understand the meaning of a lean table, or of unwholesome food. In nine cases out of ten, they will resent such a trespass upon their rights, and take from the pockets of their employers what they have attempted to filch from their stomachs.

Where laborers are boarded in the family as is common upon our farms, there is a compact on the part of the employer to furnish good wholesome food and enough of it. It is true economy to furnish the best the farm affords, with butter, cheese, veal, mutton, beef, pork, and garden vegetables and fruits in variety. There is nothing truer in Scripture than that text "the ox that treadeth out the corn should not be muzzled." The farmer's success depends in a great measure upon the character of the labor he employs, its moral as well as its physical quality. His own moral qualities in a measure pass over to those who are employed under him. If he is not faithful in fulfilling his part of the compact touching good wholesome food, how can he expect them to be faithful in furnishing him with their best skill and strength.

There is not only great satisfaction but a wise economy in having at your command a farm force of well fed and well used men. It makes a great difference in the carefulness with which service is rendered and in the amount of work accomplished. With sleek ribs and compact corn-fed muscles everything goes easy on the farm. But with a lean, miserable table the wheels of farm labor are always squeaking, and the course is always up hill. If you want soft carts and a level, smooth road apply plenty of oil at the stomach.

The same style of economy is sometimes seen in the treatment of cattle. It is taken for granted that a cow is a cow, and a horse is a horse, no matter how they have been raised. The calves are hurried off early to save milk, and there is no substitute in Indian meal and other concentrated food, for the loss of their natural food. Green grass is forced into their stomachs, at an unsuitable age, and an irreparable injury is done to the animal, while it is yet in the gristle. It grows pot bellied, thin flanked, and hollow backed, from the fact that it has not the necessary material of building up a symmetrical body. The colts spend their winter at the stack yard, in the process of hardening, and all the young stock, that need the most generous treatment, are hurried off upon the refuse fodder, butts, bog, hay and straw.

The cows are never fully supplied with food, the pastures are hard cropped and over stocked, so that even in the height of feed, when all horned cattle ought to hold carnival, there is not a single sleek, fat ribbed animal upon the premises. How can it be expected, that a dairy herd coming lean to the pastures, and kept lean after they get there, will turn out their full supply of cheese and butter. It is forgotten that cows are simply animal machines for turning out these commodities, and if the hopper be not well supplied with fodder no amount of crank turning will give the full results. The stinting in food in summer and winter is wretched economy, and the farmer who follows it will find he is on the wrong road to fortune.

Working animals are also sometimes kept in very thin flesh; you can count the ribs of old Dobbin as he trudges along to mill or to meeting, his four miles an hour, by the aid of a vigorous application of the *essential* oil of walnut. The hip bones of the oxen have an unnatural prominence, and the sides look as if they had very little hay under them. Their hams are wonderfully shrunk, like beef prematurely dried, and the team drags its slow length along, upon the road or in the field. There is a manifest want of power in all their efforts at pulling. Their back bones arch up, as if they would break at the summit, whenever the team gets stuck. It may be that a ton of hay and a few bushels of meal are saved by this process, but four times the value of these articles is lost. You never have a reliable team. It moves at a snail's pace, and wastes the time of the driver. It often comes to a full pause, and more time is wasted in unloading or in sending for an extra team. This is a great pecuniary loss, to say nothing of the loss of self respect, and the wear and tear of conscience which any one with a particle of manhood about him must suffer who keeps half starved cattle.

The soil is still more frequently subjected to this kind of economy. There is something in brute nature, when abused, appealing to man, that restrains him from inflicting torture. There is an expressive language in gaunt ribs, projecting bones, and horrescent hair, which any man must heed that is not "fit for stratagem, spoils, and war." But the abused soil sends up no groan, and no quivering flesh, with a touch of nature, tells the story of its wrong. Its only response is the silent protest of diminished crops; and this, alas! is a language too little understood. There are large tracts of as fine soil as the sun shines upon that have had their riches economized out of them by this starvation process. The owners have begrudged them the labor and the manure that were needed to keep them in good heart and to make them profitable. They are now turned out to pasturage, and sharp nosed sheep, with nimble feet, earn a scanty subsistence amid gray mosses, prolific mulleins, dwarf grasses, and shrub oaks. Once the same lands bore fifty bushels of corn or two tons of hay to the acre. Now they do not pay the interest on five dollars an acre, and the old economy with its utmost stretch of wisdom will never make them worth more.

The true economy with land is to treat it as you would a laborer, from whom you wanted the most work. Let it be well fed, and there is much less danger of over feeding than in the case of men or animals. No more should be cultivated than can be stuffed with a full supply of plant food. The sun and atmosphere are all ready to give you eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and it will not cost a penny more to draw upon them for the necessary amount of heat, light, carbon, and moisture to make this quantity of grain, than to make twenty bushels. Here is an inexhaustible store house of riches, and a well fed soil is the key to unlock its treasures. Give to the soil generously and persistently, and it will give unto you "good measure, pressed down, and running over." There can be no doubt as to which is the true economy. Full fed laborers, animals, and lands is the secret of the farmer's success.—*Homestead.*

☞ The following, explanatory and in advocation of the seasoning of fire-wood, is pretty strongly put; but not too much so, if it will have the effect of inducing one farmer thus to secure his winter fuel in a condition to light readily and afford that cheering warmth so necessary to our comfort in winter weather. We have ever been opposed to the Western and Southern plan of hauling up a mixed lot of brush and wood, and throwing it pretty well over a quarter of an acre of land, for the negroes and boys to operate on with their axes, when all hands should be sharing the comforts of a fire:

Seasoning of Fuel.—All are aware that dry wood when burned will give more heat than green or wet wood, but all are not aware of the cause. The truth that more heat is lost in the burning of wet wood than would be required to convert the water it contains into steam, has often been repeated, but many are not convinced of the fact.

The rationale may be thus understood: Heat exists in two states or conditions, known as latent and present heat.

Present heat is that which affects the thermometer, or which is sensible to our touch. This heat is sometimes rendered latent, or of no avail. Let us suppose a kettle full of water to be exposed in winter until its contents become ice; if a thermometer be placed in the center of the ice and the kettle be then suspended over a fire, the thermometer will stand at 32 degrees; gradually the ice will melt, but until all is melted the thermometer will stand at 32 degrees, and a considerable amount of fuel will be burned in melting the ice. What has become of the heat given off by the consumed fuel? It has become latent, and although the heat has entered the water, still the temperature is but 32 degrees. Now take the kettle from the fire while its contents is at 32 degrees, and pour into it some heavy fluid capable of mixing with the water, and the following phenomena will occur: the bulk will not be increased equal to the bulk of the sulphuric acid or other heavy fluid added, but the weight of both it and the water will be there; the combined contents, however, will boil, and the thermometer will rise to 212 degrees, or nearly at that point. Thus the latent heat again becomes sensible or present heat, and the water absorbs the sulphuric acid so that the bulk is lessened. The rule may be thus stated: "bodies hold heat as latent in proportion to their bulk," irrespective of their weight.

With these facts before us, we can readily understand why wet wood gives less heat when burned. Every cubic inch of water contained in the wood swells in becoming steam to more than 1,700 times the bulk, and thus is capable of secreting or rendering latent 1,700 times as much heat as the water; all this heat passes up the chimney with the steam and is lost. Suppose the head to be wetted with alcohol, Cologne water, or other volatile liquid, and then fanned; the alcohol increases in bulk by becoming vapor, and its capacity for rendering present heat latent, is so great, that it robs the nearest hot object, the head, of its sensible heat, rendering it latent, and therefore cools the head. A roof kept continually wet when the sun is shining or the wind blowing will cool the house most thoroughly. Soldiers wet their tents to render them cool inside.

It can be readily understood that the vapor from green wood will carry so much heat up the chimney, that less will be radiated into the room. Indeed, so true is this principle in practice, that wet coals will not give as much heat as dry coals; and even when wet fuel of any kind is burned in a stove, the steam passing up the pipe into the chimney will prevent so much heat from passing through the iron into the room.

How important then that farmers should prepare their fuel so as to insure its being thoroughly dry before being burned. Wood-houses are profitable investments. The wood should be sawed and split to the proper size, and then sheltered for thorough drying. Coals, and particularly bituminous coals, should be dry, and should never be packed away while wet. If you would know a thrifty farmer, see his tool-house, wood-house, and manure-sheds.—*Working Farmer.*

[From the Washington Constitution.]

INTRODUCTION OF EXOTICS—*Experiments with the Grape Vine and With the Tea Plant.*—Among the many squares that are not squares in the plan of this city is one of five acres, bounded on the north by Missouri avenue, on the east by Four-and-a half street, on the south by the canal, and on the west by Sixth street. Less than a year ago this square was little better than a marsh or morass; but it is now fast assuming form and beauty. Tile-draining has rendered the soil dry, warm, and friable, and ingenious culture is developing upon the surface products that have seldom hitherto been found in close proximity. Here are young but prospering grape vines from El Paso, from Arkansas, and from other States of the Union, as well as from Hungary and Egypt, all to be tested in various ways, but especially by experiments having for their object the blending of varieties by hybridization, in order that the American, retaining its vigor and exuberance, may have its acerbity, its "ferocity," as it is sometimes expressed, subdued through the influence of the older cultivated grapes of other climes; or that these may be reinvigorated through the influence of the more hardy American vines. The Egyptian varieties—the "seedless" and the "lady finger"—of which there are 8,000 or 10,000 plants, have been introduced by means of cuttings; the El Paso, of which there are one or two hundred thousand, have been produced from seeds.

Here also is a forest of tiny pines, an inch or two in height, sprung from seeds brought from the Pacific coast; and native plum trees, from seeds obtained in Arkansas and in Texas; and radishes from China; onions from Egypt; "Melochia," an Egyptian soup plant, the leaves of which are exceedingly mucilaginous and agreeable in flavor; the Pyrethrum caucasicum, the dried flower heads of which produce the far famed vermin destroying powder; the wax bearing Rhus of Japan, the product of which has recently created some sensation in commerce; the hemp palm from China, of which a grass cloth is made; the olea fragrans, of China, from which the better varieties of tea derive their rich aroma; the seedless pomegranate of Egypt, highly prized because it is seedless; the camphor tree; the cork tree; the Mahonia of Texas, which produces a fruit of great value for preserving; the osier willow from New England, which soon attains a height of eight or ten feet; cauliflowers, large, healthy, well headed, and prolific in seeds, and remarkable because of their peculiar cultivation; American oaks from the acorn; the American larch, &c.

Here, too, may be seen, as developed in this locality, the products of one hundred and twenty three samples of wheat collected from every region of the globe, similar experiments with the same series being in progress in central Pennsylvania and in Texas—wheat bearded and wheat beardless, and wheat of marvellous variations of appearance, all attended by the beneficial coccinellidæ, which are busily employed in devouring the plant lice and other parasites by which the wheat is attacked, and an apiary of choice bees, we are informed, is soon to be appropriately added to this scene of ingenuity and industry. But the coming glory of all is comprised in the exhibition within an admirably constructed propagating house to which the warmth of steam or fire has never been applied of more than fifty thousand healthful, thriving, and beautiful tea plants, the seeds of which have been received from China within a few months. Some of these plants are just peeping above the soil, while others, more superficially covered with earth in the cases, germinated during the voyage, and are now a foot or more in height. We are thus about to determine practically the two fold problem whether tea culture is possible and may be rendered profitable in the United States—a problem once discussed in its duality respecting wool, again respecting cotton, respecting sorgho sucre, respecting improved breeds of bovine animals, and respecting almost everything good and valuable that we possess in agriculture.

It was well said by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, that "in a country possessed of so great a variety of soil and climate it was wise to essay the propagation of every plant affording any hope of usefulness, especially as such success would more than compensate for all the cost and trouble attending many instances of failure." We trust the present experiment may prove a happy exemplification of this remark, and not only a source of immediate advantage to our country, but also a stimulus to further enterprises of a like character. The cause of agriculture is one in which the whole republic should feel a deep interest; and it gives us pleasure to commend it to the continued and increasing encouragement of the people, of Congress, and of the national Administration.

WHY EMIGRATE?—There is an old saying that is quite current among us to the effect that many people "marry in haste and repent at leisure;" and the same remark, slightly changed from "marriage" to "migration," will apply to those who are constantly yearning to sell out and commence life anew somewhere in the West. Let us, in the interest of our farming friends, examine into this matter a little. We will take, for instance, the case of a man owning, say a hundred acres of naturally good soil, but which has been much impoverished by constant cropping, and by perhaps his own perseverance in the slovenly system which was at one time so much in vogue. From year to year he finds it difficult to "make both ends meet." He has a "quiver full of arrows," in the shape of young children, and therefore he thinks it would be better for him to emigrate. Now, we have stated what will be admitted to be an extreme case, yet not altogether an uncommon one. Those, therefore, who did not give the subject much reflection, would say at once: "The man is right in moving to the West, where land is cheap and the soil fertile. He certainly cannot do worse." To this we answer in one word—"Perhaps!"—and in that word lies the whole essence of the argument. But here is what we desire the intending emigrant to consider. In the first place, is it not possible, by thrift and industry, to improve the farm on which you reside? If by reducing the number of acres, and applying the proceeds of sale to the purchase of lime and ashes and guano; by hauling out marl, or sea weed or swamp muck, and if you concentrate all your force upon the remainder, it seems to us that you might easily double your crops, and, of course, by so doing, double the value of the land you still own. Again—have you considered the fact, that if you purchase a quarter section or more of cheap but fertile land in any of the Western States, you have to fence it, to build yourself a house, a barn, out houses, dig a well probably for water, and that for the first year, and it may be for the second year also, you cannot expect to make a large crop, and you must expect to expend a good deal of money in provisions and provender. Of society you will have little or none. A mill will perhaps be five miles off. Your next nearest neighbor, such an one as you would associate with, not less, very likely, than the same distance. Of fruit you will have none until you grow it. Your market will be the nearest county town, wherever that may be. The roads, especially in the spring and fall, execrable; and churches and schools invisible, or else quite remote. If you have well thought over these things, and are still determined to go, we sincerely wish you success; but we fear that you will frequently sigh for the old homestead and the friends you have left behind you.—*Rural Register.*

REFUSES TO ACCEPT.—Prentice of the Louisville Journal, Prentice, the inimitable wit, the sweet poet, the erudite scholar, the eloquent writer, the well informed politician, the unrivalled editor, and able statesman, having been urged by his many personal and political friends to become a candidate for a seat in Congress, respectfully, yet firmly, declines. This declination is not caused by a fear of defeat, for that is the district so long and so ably represented by the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and known, as Mr. Prentice is, to every man, woman, and child in the entire district, his success would have been absolutely certain, had he consented to accept the position thus tendered him. He was influenced by something entirely foreign to fear of the result, and we think the real motive is rather transparently concealed by that which he assumes and tenders to his friends. The fact is just this: Mr. Prentice understands as well as any living man the dignity of his position and calling. He is an editor, and we find but few instances in history where men after occupying high public positions have consented to come down to inferior places. Like all other men of mind, Mr. Prentice desires to advance rather than retrograde. He could, without compromising his editorial dignity, accept the Presidency, or if Broderick and Pettit had never been United States Senators, he might have filled a seat in that body without running the risk of "losing *caste*." But to go to the Lower House—to accept a seat in the hall of the House of Representatives—to associate with the drunkards, the rowdies, the libertines, the grogshop *bullies*, the mountebank politicians, and government swindlers that there "do congregate," for two consecutive winters, would place him forever beyond the pale of recognition by the entire fraternity.

Mr. Prentice's friends asked entirely too much at his hands, and we are satisfied they have already discovered it. For a man to condescend to descend from the editorial chair to the chair of a Representative in the Lower House would be too great a sacrifice. Why, it was with the greatest reluctance, and not until the last moment, that we, who were not at the time, but *had been* an editor, consented to occupy a seat even in the Hall of Representatives at Jefferson City. In fact we were only induced to do so by four causes: First, the great interests of the State demanded our immediate personal supervision and attention; second, we knew that it would be the most orderly and *inoffensive* Legislature that was ever assembled at the Capital: third, the people wanted us to go; and, fourthly, lastly, principally, and most powerfully, *we wanted to go ourself.* Nothing short of a similar combination of circumstances, with the additional inducement of *three thousand dollars per annum and mileage*, could ever reconcile us to the condescension involved in accepting a seat in the Lower House of Congress! Should so remarkable a combination be brought about, a thing not at all probable, as only two of the enumerated causes at present exist, the fourth and fifth, our "willingness to go" and the "three thousand dollars per annum and mileage," then, as a true patriot, we might feel constrained by a sense of duty to the public to make the sacrifice!—*Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger.*

[Special dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Napoleon's Proclamation issued at Milan—An Imperial Sensation Document.—"The fortune of war has conducted me to the capital of Lombardy. Let me tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to sustain the King of Sardinia, my ally. The honor and interests of France made this my duty. Your enemies, who are my enemies, have endeavored to diminish the sympathy which exists throughout all Europe for your cause, by trying to persuade the world that I am carrying on this war only for personal ambition or to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not understand their epoch I am not of that number. In the enlightened state of public opinion which prevails, men are greater by the moral influence which they exercise then by barren conquests, and this moral influence I seek after with pride in contributing to emancipate one of the most beautiful parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me.

"I do not come here with any preconceived plan to dispossess sovereigns nor to impose my own will upon you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and to maintain internal order. It will place no obstacle in the way of a free manifestation of your legitimate wishes. Providence sometimes favors nations like individuals in giving them occasion to rise suddenly to greatness—but it is on condition that they have the virtue to profit by it.

"Profit then by the fortune which is offered you. Your desire of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it. Unite, then, for one sole object, the enfranchisement of your country. Seek military organization. Hasten, all of you, to place yourselves under the flag of King Victor Emanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there is no army, and animated with the sacred fire of patriotism, be nothing today but soldiers. Tomorrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

Done at the Imperial quarters at Milan the 8th of June, 1859.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

☞ The following lines are addressed to a young lady who wrote something very charmingly (and *very* much in earnest, no doubt) against the popular institution of babies. They (not the babies alone but the lines) are very pretty as well as very indignant:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

To G. H.

BY A. SANDERS PIATT.

You don't like Babies!
Darling little things
That have angel-wings
From on high,
And around the heart,
From the world apart,
Folded lie.
Far within their souls
Each dainty wing unfolds,
Light-given:
Thus the spirit-trust
Mingles with the dust
Till 'tis shriven.

You don't like Babies!
Their little arms enfold
More than weight of gold
In their hearts;
Their cherry little lips—
Ah, nectar round their tips
Love imparts!
Their darling pretty eyes,
A smile about them lies,
Heaven-wrought;
And, as it ever wings,
About their way it flings
Spirit-thought.

You don't like Babies!
Who taught your feet to stray
From your mother's breast away
So alone?
To forget the sunny hours
The baby's smile and flowers
Of your home?
Shake from your feet the dust
Of sin, and sad distrust—
Be as they!
For of such is heaven,
And of this world the leaven
Of God's way.
Thus strewed upon our way
'Mid dust of life's decay
They impart
Lessons that are given
From the hand of Heaven
To our heart.

☞ A beautiful comparison is very beautifully expressed in this poem, by one whose thoughts and dreams carve themselves always into exquisite words:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE DREAM OF LIFE.

BY MARY ELLA BATCHELOR.

A boy before a block of marble stood,
The mystic light of other worlds than ours
Upon his brow, where God's own hand had traced
The noble prophecy of future years.
The sunshine falling through the summer leaves
Made golden glory on that fair young face.
Beneath a sweep of warmly-waving hair
It shone like some pale lily sunlight crowned—
Fit home for Genius throned, and glorified,
A dainty shrine for visions beautiful;
Eyes richly dark with glooms of earnest thought,
Through which sweet, radiant fancies swam and shone
Like floating lights within a dusky lake.
How grand he looked, as poised in silence there—
He sought with eager fervent hands to limn
The outline of a glorious form, the dim
Unuttered beauty of an angel dream,
That wandered darkling through his busy brain
(God's holy image held within his soul
As heaven's blue dome is held in far off seas),
Like some young Titan boldly gathering strength
To crush the hard unyielding marble's front
And round it to the beauty of his own
Sweet thoughts. His eyes grew bright with sudden hope,
A strange electric fire thrills every nerve
As if the gate of heaven had oped on him,
And God's own splendor draped him like a robe.
For Art, the peerless, spirit-bride of dreams
Whose footsteps pave the world with precious gems,
Reached down from the Elysian shore, and held
The wine of Beauty to his thirsting lips—
(Immortal drink from wine press of the gods)—
Until his fainting soul grew brave and strong,
And dream-like shadows flitting through his brain
Rose shapes of beauty by his fancy drawn,
Flushed into bloom, and brightened to his touch,
Like some dim, quiet morning flushed to rare
Voluptuous beauty by Aurora's kiss.
Lovely and dreamy as an infant's sleep
The work of brightness grew beneath his hand;
A passion-flower unfolding leaf by leaf,
As roses open to the call of Spring;
Beneath the soft endearment of his touch
I seemed to glow and palpitate with joy,
As if the pulses of his own strong heart
Were leaping through the marble's cold, still veins.
With hot quick throbs, and tremor of delight,
He marks his Angel dream to beauty form,
As earnest lover marks the first dear blush
Of lovelight dawning on a maiden's cheek.
His eyes are dim with tears—such blissful tears
As Adam shed when God-born Eve uprose
From out the beatings of his heart—and poured
The heaven that still was lingering on her lips
Into his soul—until for their sweet sake
He tossed away the joys of Paradise.
Fresh from the pure and glorious heaven of dreams
This fair creation dawned upon the world—
Peerless in beauty, as a new made star
Just floating from the hand of God.

Thus we
Are sculptors in the toiling path of life—
Each has a bright celestial dream to shape—
And God's own finger points the golden way,
Dowering the soul with aspirations, dreams,
And hopes that tell of immortality.
Some may be weak, and waste themselves in tears,
As clouds are wasted by the summer rain—
Some drowse, and grope their way with darkened eyes,
Befoul the glorious temple God has made,
Then sink to yawning graves of endless death;
But others have a pulse of nobler beat—
They catch the tide of Life at Glory's mark
And leap "full statured" near Divinity—
Refined, made pure by fierce baptismal tears,
They upward, onward speed with trusting steps,
And look back victor-crowned from sunset hills
That fade into Eternity. 'Tis then
Their lives shall prove that golden beauteous dream
Which Angels taught them in their tender years,
Kind words, and deeds of charity and love—
Dead flowers embalmed within the Book of Life—
Shall spring to living blossoms round their brow,
And fit them for the eyes of Heaven.

☞ Thos. L. Jones, Esq., the Opposition candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of the Tenth District, of Kentucky, at the following times and places:

Verona, Boone county, Wednesday, July 6.
Napoleon, Gallatin county, Thursday, July 7.
Warsaw, Gallatin county, At Night, July 7.
New Liberty, Owen county, Friday, July 8.
Owenton, Owen county, At Night, July 8.
Downingsville, Grant county, Saturday, July 9.
Williamstown, Grant county, Monday, July 11.
Lusby's Mill, Owen county, Tuesday, July 12.
Monterey, Owen county, Wednesday, July 13.
Gratz, Owen county, Thursday, July 14.
Worthsville, Carroll county, Friday, July 15.
Carrollton, Carroll county, At Night, July 15.
Ghent, Carroll county, Saturday, July 16.
Warsaw, Gallatin county, Monday, July 18.
Owenton, Owen county, Tuesday, July 16.
Marion, Owen county, At Night, July 19.
Palmyra, Trimble county, Wednesday, July 20.
Garrott's Landing, Trimble county, Thursday July 21.
Providence, Trimble county, Friday, July 22.
Milton, Trimble county, Saturday, July 23.
Independence, Kenton county, Monday, July 25.
Fiskburg, Kenton county, Tuesday, July 26.
Grant's Lick, Campbell county, Wednesday, July 27.
Alexandria, Campbell county, Thursday, July 28.
Carthage, Campbell county, Friday, July 29.
California, Campbell county, At Night, July 29.
Covington, Kenton county, Saturday, July 30.
Newport, Campbell county, At Night, July 30.
Time of speaking—1 o'clock, P. M.

Col. Stevenson is invited to attend the meetings. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Mr. Jones for the gallant manner in which he leads off the "forlorn hope" in the Tenth District, but his elucidation of political facts will have a good effect, we trust, in largely reducing the Democratic majority.

☞ Col. Mallory and Col. Holt, candidates for Congress, will address the people at—

Pleasureville, Henry co., July 6.
Hardinsville, Shelby co., July 8.
Clay Village, Shelby co., July 9.

BELL AND MAGOFFIN'S APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. Bell and Magoffin, candidates for the office of Governor, will speak at the following places and on the following times:

Carlisle, Nicholas co., Wednesday, July 6.
Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Thursday, July 7.
Clarksburg, Lewis co., Saturday, July 9.
Ashland, Greenup co., Monday, July 11.
Grayson, Carter co., Tuesday, July 12.
Louisa, Lawrence co., Wednesday, July 13.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Friday, July 15.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Monday, July 18.
Owingsville, Bath co., Wednesday, July 20.
Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Thursday, July 21.
Winchester, Clarke co., Friday, July 22.
Irvine, Estill co., Saturday, July 23.
Richmond, Madison co., Monday, July 25.
London, Laurel co., Wednesday, July 27.
Barboursville, Knox co., Thursday, July 28.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Saturday, July 30.
Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock P.M.

☞ Alfred Allen, Opposition candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Warsaw, Gallatin co., Wednesday, July 6.
Carrollton, Carroll co., Thursday, July 7.
Bedford, Trimble co., Friday, July 8.
New Castle, Henry co., Saturday, July 9.
Hour of speaking, 1 o'clock P. M.
His after appointments will be in the 1st District, which will be published in due time.

CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN.

Joseph Odell, editor of the Central Kentuckian, from this time forth until the August election, will address the citizens of the Fifth Congressional district upon the political issues involved in the State canvass. At the same time he will make an effort to extend the circulation of his paper—believing it more desirable to have *one well* sustained, on large sized paper in the district, than several less powerful ones. To this end, he will endeavor to make it the permanent and reliable organ of the Opposition party in the Fifth Congressional district. During the present canvass the editor will keep his readers perfectly posted up in regard to the race between Brown and Jewett, and also in regard to whatever of interest he may see and hear in his trip through the district.

After the election he will make a tour East, writing letters every day to his paper, for several weeks. He will then return and endeavor by devoting his whole energy and time to the editing of the Central Kentuckian to make it one of the most readable and spicy weeklies in the West or South. During the coming year several exciting and original tales will appear from one of the best writers in the country. A true poetess will contribute to the Poetry Corner. In a word, no pains will be spared to make it a good family paper. It is hoped the friends of the cause will make up their clubs of 50's and 100's immediately.

Terms: One copy, one year, $1 50; four copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $12, and for every copy over twelve in club $1 20 each. Address ODELL & AMES, Lebanon, Ky.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Attorney General Black has decided that there is no form of certificate in the nature of a passport which a State officer may lawfully issue. He says the impositions practiced upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of a law confining their issue to certain legally authorized agents. A dispatch from the American consul at Hamburg shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports, and the Attorney General advises that the notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, he being clearly within the penal provisions of the law.

CURES FOR THE CHILLS.—Raymond & Tyler, at their celebrated medical depot, No. 74 Fourth street, between Market and Main, have on had the Graefenberg Ague Medicine, Louden's Ague Pills, Osgood's India Cholagogue, Shallenberger's Pills, Dr. Rose's Ague Tonic, Jayne's do, Dr. Smith's Tonic, Dr. Rowand's Tonic, Champion's Pills, Speed's Febrifuge, Dr. Urban's Ague Powders.

june 25 eod&eow

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

[Reported for the Louisville Journal.]

Opinions, Reported expressly for the Louisville Journal by D. W. Lindsay, Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

Hutchings' devisees vs. Hutchings, adm'r; from Bourbon.

The main contest in this case was the allowance made by the Circuit Court to the administrator for his services.

The Court held, by Duvall, Judge—

That as the administrator had by his care and attention for a period of years so improved the condition and habits of the slaves as to cause them to sell for large prices, and so managed the whole estate as to increase the aggregate value very greatly, they could not say the Circuit Court had abused its discretion and authority in the allowance made.

That though this Court had decided in order to make allowances uniform, courts of equity have fixed a per centum upon the amounts of the estate received and disbursed by an administrator, as a rule in ordinary cases; yet this rule may be departed from in particular cases where it cannot be reasonably applied.

That the fairness of the allowance is at last the inquiry; and if the Circuit Court has not given more than ought to be allowed this Court will not disturb it. [Wood and ex. vs. Lee, 5 Mon., 64.

Judgment affirmed.

Daniel's adm'r vs Berkley. From Montgomery.

Daniel, in his lifetime, gave his notes to Berkley, signed by him "as Com. of W. Cromwell."

His administrator being sued upon it, resisted judgment on the ground that those words showed that he did not intend to bind himself personally. He also alleged in the answer that Daniel gave the note to charge the estate of Cromwell, for whom he was committed and for a debt due from Cromwell to Berkley.

The Court, by Stites, Judge, held that the words added to the name of Daniel do not raise the presumption that he intended to bind the estate of Cromwell. They should rather be taken as *descriptio personæ*: and, as there was no proof to sustain the allegations of the answer that the note was given for a debt of Cromwell to Berkley, and was intended not to bind Daniel, but the estate of Cromwell, judgment against the administrator was affirmed.

C. E. Hobbs, appellant, vs. Wm. King, appellee. From Lincoln Circuit Court.

In March, 1855, William W. Hobbs and wife conveyed by deed with general warranty to Chas. E. Hobbs, the appellant, eight acres and forty poles of land in Lincoln county for the consideration of $185.

In July, 1855, C. E. Hobbs reconveyed the same land to the said William W. Hobbs and his wife Adeline by deed with general warranty for the same consideration. Subsequently William W. and Adeline convey by deed the same land for the same consideration to appellee, William King, the deed containing a covenant of general warranty. The land was part of 47 acres which passed by descent to Mrs. Hobbs and her brothers and sisters from their father's estate, and was divided amongst the heirs by deeds of partition in which they warranted to each other, Mrs. Hobbs having the eight acres and forty poles allotted to her.

In the settlement of her father's estate, it was ascertained that Mrs. Hobbs had received more than her share independently of the eight acres and forty poles, and she being unwilling to bring her advancements into hotchpot, suit was brought to equalize the heirs by a sale of the 47 acres of land.

In this way King lost the land conveyed to him, and was evicted therefrom. He then brought this suit on the covenant of warranty in the deed of C. E. Hobbs to William W. and Adeline Hobbs, and recovered judgment for the consideration expressed in the deed from C. E. Hobbs to them. From that judgment this appeal was prayed.

The Court by Wood, Judge—

The question presented in this case is: Can King recover against C. E. Hobbs upon the warranty in his deed to Wm. W. and Adeline Hobbs the price paid by them to C. E. Hobbs for the land?

For the appellee it is insisted that the deed from William W. and Adeline Hobbs to King transferred by the priority of estate the antecedent warranty of title to them by C. E. Hobbs.

Upon the part of the appellant it is contended that he is not liable to King on his warranty to William and Adeline Hobbs, because they had previously warranted the same land to him, that the two warrantees neutralize each other, that the first is a rebutter of the second or operates as an estoppel against said William and Adeline and their heirs and all subsequent claimants under them.

The principle contended for by appellant is not considered applicable to this case.

Bacon (vol. 10, page 413; Title Warranty Letter O), after stating cases in which a warranty shall be said to be defeated, determined, suspended, or avoided, states one in which the warranty shall not be defeated, thus:

"But if one makes a feoffment with warranty to the feoffee, his heirs and assigns and the feoffee re-enfeoffs the feoffer and a stranger in these cases, the warranty is not defeated, but continues still."

The difference is in the fact that the second feoffment is not to the same parties but to the first feoffor and another.

This distinction was recognized by this Court in the case of Birney vs. Hawn, 3 Marshall 522; see also Thomas Coke on Littleton, vol. 2, p. 573.

It has been decided by this Court in the case of Falmouth Bridge Co. vs Tibbatts, 16 B. Monroe, on a review of all the authorities there cited that a *femme covert* who has united with her husband in a deed conveying her own estate, is not liable after the death of her husband on the covenant of warranty in the deed for a breach thereof.

Mrs. Hobbs was not, therefore, bound on her warranty in the deed to C. E. Hobbs.

But C. E. Hobbs was bound on his covenant of warranty made to her and her husband, William W. Hobbs, and to both of them.

She by statute having the power to "convey and pass her estate" in the mode prescribed, though she could not bind herself by the warranty, yet she conveyed all the estate she had. In this case, then, though she did not bind herself to C. E. Hobbs in the warranty she made, yet when he re-conveyed he bound himself to her and her husband and their heirs and assigns, conveying thereby to King the benefits of the warranty of C. E. Hobbs to her as well as her husband.

It follows in the case that neither Mrs. Hobbs nor her alienee are estopped to enforce the liability of C. E. Hobbs on his warranty. It follows further, that as Mrs. Hobbs had received from her father's estate in advancements more than her share exclusive of the land, that she had no rights of set-off against her brothers and sisters who had warranted to her in the deed of partition, and there was nothing to which C. E. Hobbs could be substituted for her against them.

Judgment affirmed.

Wren vs Hynes's Ex'r. From Nelson Circuit Court.

The question presented in case, viz: whether the appellant is entitled to the share of his deceased wife in $12,000 of bank stock, under the will of her father, W. R. Hynes, deceased, arises on the following clause in the will:

"It is my will and desire that when my youngest child shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years that the twelve thousand dollars set apart in bank stock shall be equally divided among all my *surviving* children or their heirs."

Another clause of the will directed the dividend on the bank stock to be paid to the widow, who died in July, 1856, in which month Alfred W. Hynes, who was the youngest child at the testator's death (being then about two years old), arrived at age.

Wren married a daughter of the testator after his death, who died in 1842 without having had issue. The executor of W. R. Hynes distributed the bank stock among the children of the testator who were living when the youngest child arrived at age, and the children of those who had died.

The Court, by Simpson, C. J., held—

That when a devise is made to several persons by name, or as a class, with words of survivorship, it becomes material to determine to what period the words are intended to refer. If the gift is to take effect immediately after the death of the testator, the uniform rule of construction is to refer the words of survivorship to that event, and to regard them as intended to provide against the contingency of the death of the object of the testator's bounty in his life time.

When the gift is not to take effect in possession until the determination of a particular estate, the question then is, whether the words of survivorship are to be regarded as referring to the death of the testator, or to the termination of the particular estate—it being the time fixed for the division of the gift?

The earlier English decisions held that words of survivorship refer to the period of the testator's death; the modern decisions make them refer to the termination of the prior estate.

It is not deemed necessary in this case to examine these conflicting decisions. The authorities are collected in 2 vol. Jarman on Wills, side pages 632—655. The authorities conclude as follows:

"In this state of the recent authorities, we scarcely need hesitate to affirm that the rule which reads a gift to survivors simply, as applying to objects living at the death of the testator, is confined to those cases in which there is no other period to which survivorship can be referred; and when such gift is preceded by a life estate or other prior interest, it takes effect in favor of those that survive the period of distribution, and of those only."

This rule is said, however, to apply to gifts of personal estate only.

In some of the courts of this country it has been held that survivorship should, as a general rule, be referred to the period of the testator's death. Moore vs Lyon, 25 Wendall, 139; Shattuck vs Stedman, 2 Pickering, 468; Hansford vs Elliott, 9 Leigh's Rep., 79; Lawrence vs McAtee, 10 Ohio Rep., 38.

The only true inquiry, however, in ever such case is—What was the intention of the testator? This was held to be the true rule by which to determine such questions by Sir Wm. Grant in Newton vs Ayscough, 19 Vesey's Rep., 534.

This intention is to be ascertained not only by the particular desire but by the whole will.

When the word *survivor* is used in connection with the distribution of the subject of the gift to be made at a period subsequent to the death of the testator, it naturally refers to the period of distribution, and those surviving at that period should be held entitled to the devise.

In this case there are other intrinsic evidences that testator intended to apply the survivorship to the time of distribution.

He made several other gifts not preceded by any prior interest, though made to several persons collectively and in none of them is the word survivor used.

Now, if in using the words, "my surviving children," he intended to refer to such of his children as survived him, the expression was as necessary to those other gifts as to the one under consideration.

He gave his wife all his real and personal estate for the benefit of herself and such children as might live with her, and after her death it was to be sold and the proceeds placed into a common stock for the benefit of all *surviving children*. This and the bank stock were preceded by a prior interest, and although they were not the only devises contained in the will which followed after the devise of a prior interest, they contained the limitation in favor of surviving children.

The devise not only directs the bank stock to be divided amongst all of the testator's surviving children, but it adds "*or their heirs*." These words are to be taken distributively and must be understood as referring to the heirs of such as might be dead at the time of distribution.

They are not used as words of limitation as is demonstrated by the fact that his numerous other gifts do not have those words added to them.

Besides the word heir is used in a different manner from that in which it is ordinarily used when intended to operate as a word of limitation. In such cases the word *and* and not *or* is used.

It is true the words are held to mean the same in Martin vs. Kirby, 11 Grattan, 67. But in this case from the whole bill the words must be held not as words of limitation but as words of purchase. His construction is in consonance with the decision of this Court in the case of Robb vs. Belt & Milam, 12 B. Mon., 643.

The words "*or their heirs*" clearly mean the heirs of such as should die before the period of distribution and could not be held applicable to those loving.

This is not an open question, as assumed in the argument of the case, for this Court, in the case of Hughs vs. Hughs, 12 B. Mon., 115, decided the same principle.

The conclusion is that the children who survived at the period when the youngest child became of age—the time when this distribution was to be made—and the heirs of such as had died before that period were entitled to the gift, and consequently Wren, the husband of the deceased daughter, had no rights therein.

Judgment affirmed.

Skillman, appellant, vs Hamilton, appellee. From Montgomery Circuit Court.

By section 416 of the Civil Code it is provided that "when upon the statement in the pleadings one party is entitled by law to a judgment in his favor judgment shall be so rendered by the Court, though a verdict has been rendered against such party."

The answer in this case did not specifically deny the material allegations of the petition, but the parties went to trial without exceptions.

The Court per Judge Wood, held—

That it was the duty of the Court under the section aforesaid to have rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, though the verdict was for the defendant.

That every material allegation of the petition not specifically denied by the answer must for the purpose of the action be taken as true.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith's Administrator vs. Smith. From Lincoln Circuit Court.

E. Smith executed to his father several deeds of mortgage on some slaves and other property. The mortgagee having died, this suit in chancery was brought in 1849 by his administrator for the purpose of having the property sold for the payment of the debts specified in the mortgages.

The following grounds were relied upon by the mortgager:

1. That the deeds were executed fraudulently for the purpose of hindering and delaying creditors in the collection of their debts, and were taken by the mortgagee to effect that object.

2. That many of the debts mentioned in the mortgage were merely colorable and pretended; and all those that were real and actually due were paid to the mortgagee in his lifetime.

The Court, by Simpson, Chief Justice, held—

1. That the first ground of defense is fully sustained by the proof, and the case comes within the operation of the rule, well established, that a court of equity will not interfere in favor of either party when they are equally in fault. And in this case, both having participated in an illegal act, the fraudulent grantor will not be relieved from the consequences of his fraudulent conveyance; nor will the fraudulent mortgagee be aided in obtaining the benefits resulting therefrom.

2. When the contract has been *executed* and the title to the property has vested in the grantee, he can recover the possession in an action at law, inasmuch as the conveyance is valid between the parties. Bibb vs. Baker, 17, B. Mon., 308. But even in such cases a court of equity will not lend its aid to afford any protection to the grantee, but he is left to avail himself of those remedies which a court of law is able to furnish.

3. A mortgage which transfers the title is an executed contract, and when the condition has not been complied with, the title to the property embraced in it vests in the mortgagee and becomes at law absolute and indefeasible. If, however, it be fraudulently executed for the purpose of hindering and delaying the creditors of the mortgagor in the collection of their debts, the mortgagee cannot obtain a foreclosure in a court of equity, but will be left to his legal remedies.

4. Under the operation of the code of practice the fraudulent mortgagee, if he should bring an action to obtain relief in equity, would not have his action dismissed, but would be remitted to his legal remedy, and be entitled to a judgment for the possession of the property. This suit, however, was brought in chancery before the adoption of the code of practice and has to be governed by the rules and principles which regulated such courts at that time. The complainant therefore was not entitled to any relief upon the fraudulent deed.

The mortgage of date 1847 to secure the payment of $50 for borrowed money was not assailed; and, it not being proved that the debt had been paid, to that extent the complainant was entitled to relief.

Decree reversed.

Swart vs. Kennedy. From Fleming Circuit Court.

This was a suit by Kennedy against Swart on a note for $290, given by the latter to Rogers and assigned by him to Kennedy.

The first paragraph of the answer relied upon the fact that the note was given under duress. That Swart had sold to Rogers and another a negro girl until she was twenty-one, when she was to be free. They sold her out of the county as a slave for life. Swart finding he was liable to an indictment for selling the negro—not having first obtained leave of the Circuit Court—desired to get her back. Rogers agreed to get her back for $480, which Swart gave him, but afterwards demanded $140 more, which was also paid him by Swart. He then demanded the note for $290, which Swart, in his great desire to obtain the negro and fearing loss of negro and money both, executed to him.

The second paragraph alleges the note was obtained by fraud.

The Circuit Court sustained a demurrer to the first paragraph, which, being excepted to, and verdict and judgment rendered for Kennedy, from which this appeal was taken.

The Court by Stites, Judge, held:

That the demurrer ought to have been overruled; for, though there was not such duress in the giving of the note as would avoid it, the facts, if true, show a want of consideration; and although such evidence was admissible under the plea of fraud, it would not of itself show fraud, but a want of consideration.

It not appearing that the bill of exceptions embraced all the evidence, this Court cannot pass on the merits of the case.

It was in the proof taken that Rogers assigned the note in blank and handed it to Kennedy for collection, and that Kennedy's attorney filled up the assignment to him when he had no claim to the money.

Held: That the objection that Rogers was not a party should have been raised by demurrer or answer.

For the error in sustaining the demurrer to first paragraph of the answer, judgment is reversed.

Cypress Pond Draining Company vs Hooper. From Union Circuit Court.

By an act of the Legislature of February 13, 1856, Geo. Payne and five others named were incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the Cypress Pond Draining Company, and they and their successors given perpetual succession and full power and authority to drain and keep drained the lands within the boundary therein described, at the costs and charges of the owners and proprietors of the lands within said boundary, and to make all necessary and proper contracts therefor, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all Courts.

Power is also given to appoint all officers and agents necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act, who are to be under the control of the President and Managers of the Company and to be removed by the Managers at pleasure.

The Board of Managers is made to consist of the corporators named, who out of their number elect their President, and vacancies in the board to be filled by the remaining Managers.

The boundaries of the territory as defined in the act was ascertained on survey to embrace 14,621 acres.

For the year 1856, and each year afterwards for ten years, the Company was authorized to make an assessment on each acre of land within the boundary not exceeding twenty-five cents per acre, and to deliver their assessment to the sheriff of Union county, who was to collect the tax as the revenue of the State is collected, and receive the same compensation.

With this money the Board is required to drain certain creeks and ponds in the said boundary in such manner as they shall deem practicable.

The owners of any of the lands sold for non-payment of tax to have two years from the day of sale to pay the purchase money by paying ten per cent per annum thereon.

The Managers assessed a tax of twenty-five cents on the acre for the year 1856 and delivered their assessment to the sheriff for collection.

The appellees, Hooper and thirty-three others embraced in the boundary, filed their petition in equity to enjoin the collection of tax assessed on them.

They allege that they had no agency in procuring the passage of the act; had no notice that such act would be applied for.

That the act was procured by persons owning lands that were wet, subject to inundation, and of little or no value as they were, and would be greatly enhanced in value by the drainage.

That their lands were nearly all high and dry and would not be at all benefitted by the expenditure, nor would the health of themselves and families be promoted.

That the tax was unequal and unconstitutional.

The Company answered, averring that the act was procured on the petition in part of the appellees; that they would be greatly benefitted in health and value of their lands; deny the inequality and want of constitutionality of the act.

The Circuit Court sustained the petition of appellees and gave judgment perpetually enjoining the collection of the tax as against the appellees. The Company appealed.

The Court, by Judge Duvall, held—

That the following facts were established by the proof:

1. That appellees nor either of them had any agency in the procurement of the act of incorporation—had not notice and had never assented thereto.

2. That appellees own 5,975 acres of land in the corporate boundaries, and that a small portion of their lands, if any, will be benefitted or improved by the proposed drainage.

3. That the six managers own 3,840 acres within the boundary, much the larger portion of which is low wet land, subject to inundation, of little or no value, but will be very valuable if drained.

4. That the whole number of owners in the boundary is 68.

Upon the case then is presented the question, whether the act is obligatory and binding on the appellees?

The corporation is a private one and for private purposes, and does not, in its nature, partake of a public one.

The power of the Legislature to make these private corporations is too well settled to be disturbed at this day. An act, peremptorily ordering the imposition of such a burthen, would not depend for its validity on whether it had been passed on the petition of a majority or less than a majority of those effected by it, or on the more general knowledge of the Legislature. Slack vs. Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, 13 B. Monroe 26, Chancy vs. Hoover, 9 B. Monroe 350.

The power of the Legislature in matters of local taxation is, however, not unlimited. Article 13, section 14 of the Constitution of Kentucky, prohibits the taking or applying of any one's property to public use without just compensation; and it has been decided that this article should be liberally construed. Pearce's heirs vs. Patton, &c., 7 B. Monroe, 167.

However reluctant the court may feel to declare any act of the Legislature void, they are bound, when the Legislature has transcended its discretion, to apply the constitution for the protection of the citizen.

The Legislature may extend cities and towns so as to include adjacent lands without the consent of the owner, yet when it is shown there was no legitimate necessity for such extension, but it was to benefit the city or town by taxing the property, and was done without the consent of the owner, the act was declared unconstitutional. City of Covington vs. Southgate 15, B. Monroe 498. The same doctrine was recognized in the case of Chancy vs. Hoover supra.

The constitutional restriction was held in those cases to apply when there was a palpable departure from equality in the burdens imposed on the persons or property bound to contribute, and where burdens are imposed on property or persons for purposes in which they have no interest, they should not be bound to contribute, and wherever it appears this inequality will result, it matters not under what form the burden is attempted to be imposed, whether in the form of levying a tax, or taking private or local public property for the use of individuals, or of the general public, the case must be regarded as coming within the aforesaid prohibition of the Constitution.

The operation and effect of the act under consideration is to tax the property of persons, not to be benefitted by the purposes of the statute to benefit others and their property. The operation of the act would be flagrantly unequal and unjust, and the appellees ought not to be bound to contribute. Judgment affirmed.

Hamilton, &c., appellants, vs. Bank of Louisville, appellees. From Bath Circuit Court.

This was an action by appellees against appellants and others upon a bill of exchange, of which the Bank was the holder. One of the appellants was the drawer and the other was one of the payers and an indorser of the bill.

A demurrer being sustained to the answer, judgment was rendered and this appeal taken.

The answer presents five grounds of defense.

1. That they (the appellants) were mere accommodation drawer and indorser for the acceptors, and that the bill was made with the understanding and agreement that it was not to be so used as to increase their liabilities for Hunt & Berry, for whom they were already largely bound; and that in violation of this agreement the bill was so used as to increase their said liabilities. But they do not allege that the Bank had notice of the character of the bill, or that it was a party to the alleged agreement, or had notice of it.

The Court, per Wood, Judge, held:

That the bank, being a bona fide holder of the bill, without notice, is not effected by the facts alleged.

2. That at the time the bill was signed and delivered by them it was blank as to date, time of payment, place of address of Hart & Berry, and amount; and that these blanks were filled up by the bank or its officers.

Held: That there was an implied authority from the acts of the appellants, to Hart & Berry, and to the bank as a bona fide holder of the bill, to fill up the blanks. Rogers vs. Postun, Mss. Opin., Winter Term 1858, 58; Lisle vs. Rogers, 18 B. Mon., 537; Bank of Commonwealth vs. Curry, 2 Dana, 142.

3. That the appellants did not agree that the bill should be made payable out of this State—that they drew it generally, payable at no particular place.

Held: That this defense is untenable upon the authority of the case of Rogers vs Postun, supra. The implied authority covers this point also.

4. That, after the bill was drawn and delivered, Lee indorsed it without the knowledge or consent of appellants, and that by his indorsement he (Lee) became a joint indorser with J. C. Hamilton without his consent.

Held: That, from the nature of the paper and the uses and objects for which it was made, there was no limit to the number of indorsers whose names might be placed upon it; and having been put into circulation by appellants, they must be presumed to have executed it with that view. When the bill was presented to the bank it was filled with the names of J. C. Hamilton and Lee, as payees, and the bank has the right to hold them jointly bound for its payment.

5. Held—That the denial of notice of non-payment and protest is not sufficient. That the defendant do not know and cannot admit a certain fact and call for proof, or submits the question to the decision of the court, is not a sufficient denial and does not put in issue a fact concerning which the defendant might have information or belief. Code of Practice, sec. 125, clauses 2 and 3. Clark, &c., vs Finnell, &c., 16 B. Mon., 329.

It was contended in argument that in the absence of avowment or proof, it must be presumed that the indorsement was made to the bank after the maturity of the bill.

On this point it is held that in the absence of avowment or proof the contrary presumption is to be indulged; and that until the contrary is made to appear, the bank is presumed to be a bona fide holder, having received the bill in due course of trade and without knowledge of any infirmity in it. And being such a holder, she is entitled to all the rights and protection incident to that position, as laid down in the case of Smith vs Shotwell, 1 Metcalf, 312, and authorities there cited. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Shropshire et al., appellants, vs. Conrad appellee, from Bourbon Circuit Court.

This was action against the appellants on a note for $1,066. They attempted by way of defence to rely upon an alleged breach of warranty of the soundness of a slave, which had been made by the plaintiff.

The defence was adjudged insufficient by the court below and judgment was rendered for the debt demanded.

The contract of warranty, for a breach of which the defendants asserted a claim against the plaintiff, was not connected with the subject of the action, but arose out of a different and distinct transaction, and the cause of action thereon does not therefore constitute a good counter claim. As the code defines what proper counter claim, but gives no definition of a set-off. It restricts the use of a set-off to such actions as are founded on contract and to such demands as arise upon contract or have been ascertained by the decision of a court. sec. 128.

The Court, by Simpson, Chief Justice, held—

That, as the claim for a breach of warranty is an unliquidated demand, it was not deemed a proper subject of set-off previous to the adoption of the code, nor has any change been made by the code in the subject so as to make it a proper subject of set-off in the remainder.

It was not deemed necessary to give any explanation in the code of a set-off, inasmuch as it had been defined by law before its adoption, and was well understood. It was a defense which had been previously in use, and was not, as the counter claim, a creature of the code.

It is therefore clear that a demand for unliquidated damages, although it may arise upon contract, is not the proper subject of set-off under the code.

Judgment affirmed.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WOODVIEW, June 28th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Will you be so good as to correct a few errors in your publication of my report of the "field trial of reapers, mowers, and combined reapers and mowers?" In test E, as applied to reapers, *hard* surface should be *level* surface. Under the test of mowers, *B*, not *A*, is the first letter which should be prefixed to Buckeye. And finally the "test of *Kentucky* reapers and mowers" should be printed "test of *combined* reapers and mowers." Whether these errors exist in other publications of the report I do not know, as yours is the only one I have seen.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
[Reported for the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, June 28, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Moore et. al. vs. Carothers & Applegate, Boyle; affirmed.
Cypress Pond Draining Company vs. Hooper et. al. Union Eq. and Cr. affirmed.
Cuttle vs. Hazlerigg, Morgan; reversed.
Elam et. al. vs. Lykins, Morgan; affirmed.
Prather vs. Wells, Morgan; affirmed.
Day vs Spradlin, Morgan; affirmed.
Brown vs Woods, Morgan; reversed.
Hamilton vs. Bank of Louisville, Bath; affirmed.
Sydnor vs. Sydnor, Montgomery; dismissed, there being no final order.

ORDERS.

Cromie vs. Grainger, Louisville Chancery; petition for re-hearing overruled.
Crigler vs. Woodward's adm'r, Campbell; motion to affirm as a delay case.
Carson vs. Carson, Lincoln; petition for re hearing filed.
Foster et. al. vs. Craiget ux. Campbell. Rule vs. Appellants to file record by 40th day of term.
Wells vs. Montgomery, Morgan; continued.
Davis vs. Talbott, Bourbon; argued.
Clark vs. Corbin's adm'r, Bourbon; argued.
Shropshire vs. Conrad, Bourbon; argued.
Boggess vs. Cunningham, Bourbon; argued.
Taylor vs. Nunn, Bourbon; argued.

FRANKFORT, June 29.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Shropshire vs Conrad, Bourbon, affirmed.
Davis vs Talbott, Bourbon, affirmed.
Couchman vs Climes, Clarke, reversed.
Crigler vs Woodward's ad'r., Campbell, affirmed as a delay case.

ORDERS.

Kyle vs Taylor, Mercer, appellee given till 40th day of the term to file petition for rehearing.
Webster vs Ffinan, Harrison;
Pennington vs Day, Harrison;
Story's heirs vs. Hall, Harrison;
Magee vs Redman, Harrison;
Bullock vs Curry, Pendleton,
Wall vs Wayland's adm'r, Pendleton, were argued.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Later news from Aspinwall, received by the Northern Light, brings intelligence of the arrival of M. Belly at Aspinwall, from San Juan, on his way to France; financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause of his sudden return. These tidings settle the question of M. Belly's whereabouts, and refute the rumor of his death which has been in circulation.

DEATH OF PRINCE METTERNICH.—The last steamer brings intelligence of the death of Prince Metternich, long Premier of the Austrian Government, and the great champion and upholder of absolutism in Europe. Since the revolutions of 1848–9, when the Prince was compelled to resign, he has only been connected with the Government as a confidential adviser.

MARRIED,

On Sunday morning, June 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Bristow, Mr. JOHN KESSLER, of Indiana, to Miss LORETTA THURMAN.

On Thursday, June 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. W. Smiley, Mr. GEO. H. FUDGE to Miss LIZZIE A. HANKLE, both of this city.

DIED,

At Helena, Arkansas, on Sunday night, the 26th instant, VICTOR T. WARD, son of Robert J. Ward, Esq., of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

Young Mr. Ward left here ten days ago after a brief visit to his father's family. He was attacked with flux on his return, but did not live to reach his plantation.

We have known Victor T. Ward from his childhood, and, having seen him under all circumstances, we can speak of him as he was. He was ever most gentle and gentlemanly, a model of youthful courtesy and urbanity His qualities were noble, manly, and chivalric, and his talents were of the brightest order. With industry and resolution he might have shone in almost any department of life. In moments of excitement he may sometime have been impulsive, but we do not know that he ever had an enemy or deserved one. His memory will be an unfading rose in many hearts.

Yesterday, THEODORE, son of E. D. and Margaret Prewitt, aged 15 months.

In this city, June 29th, WARREN EVANS, infant son of Henry S. and Anna E. Lyter, aged 7 months and 13 days.

PIANOS!!!
FOR
$190.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT
D. P. FAULDS & CO.'S,
539 Main Street,
je18 j&b&weow Between Second and Third.

TEXAS AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Intelligence has been received here by telegraph that the important suit between Texas and the Pacific Railroad Company has been decided by the Supreme Court of Texas, and that the decision is adverse to the Company. Such a result has not been expected here, and it will create a bitter disappointment in many quarters.

We can explain in a few words the progress of the controversy to this point. The State of Texas, through her Governor, instituted suit some time ago against the Pacific Railroad Company to obtain a forfeiture of their charter for non-compliance with its conditions. The suit was brought before a lower court of Texas, when it was dismissed without a trial, on the ground that there was no cause for bringing it. Thereupon the Governor appealed to the Supreme Court of the State for a decision as to whether there was not ground for trial in the lower court. The recent decision of the Supreme Court is that there is cause of action, and of course the case must now go to trial in the lower court.

We presume that the Company will go before the next Texas Legislature, if necessary, for relief from any disability to which they may have subjected themselves by dilatoriness or informality of action. Of course there must at the best be considerable delay, so that the progress of the great enterprise is utterly arrested for a time at least.

Poultices of pounded beet root, renewed whenever they become dry, will cure lockjaw; and two gills of sweet oil will neutralize any form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison known to chemistry, when accidentally swallowed. Let these simple remedies be borne in mind.—*Louisville Journal.*

Supposing the poison to be swallowed by design, would not the oil neutralize it?—*Nashville News.*

Never knew it tried in such a case—of course can't say.

☞ Messrs. Hatton and Ready, candidates for Congress in the Murfreesborough (Tenn.) District, are having a warm contest. A Tennessee editor says, that, in their encounters, Hatton is "a little rough." Then the combatants, taken together, are "Rough and Ready."

☞ The Opposition of Jessamine have nominated Wm. Fisher, Esq., for the Legislature.

SEVENTH EXHIBITION
OF THE
KENTUCKY
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will commence on the 6th of September, 1859.

The Committee hope that in this year's Exhibition will be seen the energy and enterprise that have recently been infused into every branch of business in the same proportion, and that this truth has been perceived by our Merchants and Manufacturers in the unusual briskness of their business, and as our streets show the fact in the great number of new buildings rising up all around. Every manufacturer, however extensive or limited his business, every mechanic, every inventor, and every artist is cordially invited to contribute, and the Committee hereby guarantee to enforce strictly all the rules contained herein, showing favor to none above others. The will do their utmost to select honest, competent, and impartial judges upon every class of articles, and do their best to give satisfaction to every one consistently with the regulations.

The Committee hope that the great utility of the Exhibition as an advertising medium will be perceived, at the same time that the small cost attending contributing to it is considered.

The Fair of the Southwestern Agricultural Association will be held during the continuance of our Exhibition.

Gold, silver and bronze Medals, and Diplomas, will be awarded as premiums. A Special Premium of $50 will be given for the best article made by a Minor not over 20 years of age. A Special Premium of $50 will be awarded for the best article made by a Female not over 18 years of age.

Persons intending to exhibit are requested to inform
D. McPHERSON,
je21 j&bdlaw&weowtd Sec'y Exhibition Committee.

GRAYSON SPRINGS,
GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THE Curative Properties of the Waters of Grayson Springs being thoroughly established, whenever tested at the fountain head, in nearly all of the Chronic Diseases of the country, I therefore announce to all invalids, and those seeking to improve their condition by way of mild and pleasant remedies, that the Hotel at Grayson is ready for their reception and entertainment.

And the undersigned, feeling grateful for former patronage, pledges his best endeavors to make his entertainment such as to give general satisfaction, not only to those in search of health, but also pleasure-seekers.

The Entire Establishment at these Springs will be in readiness for a full business by the first of June, at which time the season of pleasure begin to arrive.

Those desiring to travel to Grayson are referred to the lines of Stages connecting with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as advertised in the daily papers.
may14 d&w1Sept M. P. CLARKSON.

$1,000 REWARD.

THE Vesper Gas Fixtures have been very generally used at the East for two years past without a single accident. No! Not one has ever been heard of. Notwithstanding the inventor of this wonderful light has had a standing Reward of $5 000 for the proof of an explosion, no one has ever come forward to claim it. To set all doubt at rest in Kentucky, where this light has been in use for only 6 or 8 months as to its entire safety, the undersigned hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars, to be paid on proof of an explosion of the Vesper Fixtures when used as ordinarily.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all who may buy the Vesper Fixtures. Any one buying this apparatus and after trial is not fully satisfied can have his money refunded by returning the article.

All are invited to call at No. 6 Masonic Temple and buy on these conditions.
je9 d&wtf W. H. SETTLE.

DR. EOFF'S
TONIC & ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THESE pills are offered to the public after many years experience of their valuable properties, as a safe and reliable family medicine. They operate gently as a purgative, cleansing the stomach and intestines of all irritating matter, without producing sickness or debilitating the digestive organs.

For dyspepsia and all the distressing symptoms attending this disease, such as costiveness, acidity of the stomach, flatulence, loss of appetite, nervous affections, &c., these pills are a most reliable remedy and to persons suffering from derangement of the liver, or general debility of the system, they will prove an invaluable medicine.

For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, sole agents, Louisville, Kentucky. may 4 d2m&w8

PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE
PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

250 Pages and 180 Fine Plain and Colored Lithographs and ☞ Price only Twenty-five Cents. ☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents a copy. A popular and comprehensive Treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances, mode of securing them—infertile ones, and their obviation and removal—nervous debility; its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe, and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on Spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practices; to which is added comments on the diseases of females from infancy to old age—each case graphically illustrated by beautiful plates. It points out the remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy or five copies for one dollar. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States, by addressing Dr. Lockrow (post paid), Albany, New York, enclosing 25 cents.

N. B. Those who prefer may consult Dr. LOCKROW upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicine sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LOCKROW, No. 31 Maiden Lane, or post office box 579, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 56 Beaver street to No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. au23 d&wtf

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
For Children Teething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES IN New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office No. 13 Cedar st., New York.
Price 25 cents.
apr27d&wly

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

X
X X
X X X

WE HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE CONSIGNMENT a full supply of

PITTSBURG ALE,

brewed expressly for FALL AND WINTER USE which are three times as cheap at prices to suit the times in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kegs, or Bottled for Family use. This Ale is highly recommended by Physicians for Medicinal purposes. Being the sole agents in Louisville of the celebrated brewers,

RHODES & VERNER, AND A. WOOD,
OF PITTSBURG,

we can confidently recommend our stock of ALE and PORTER to the public patronage.

LUPE & EVANS,
Crystal Palace
n20 d&wtf Corner Fifth and Jefferson sts., Louisville.

COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD.

THE attention of dealers and consumers is particularly called to the superior quality and low prices of the above mustard, manufactured by J. & J. Colman, London, now the most extensive factors of mustard in Great Britain.

Four different qualities are manufactured, which are packed in kegs, canisters, tin-foil, and bottles, and each package is warranted full weight. The 4, 6, and 10lb. tin canisters are peculiarly adapted for the South, as they effectually exclude dampness and air, thus preserving the flavor in all its strength.

Imported and for sale, at wholesale, in New York, by
GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street
J. HORSEY'S SON, 84 Maiden Lane;
f21 d&w6m

HAMS.—1,000 Country Sugar-cured Canvassed Hams in store and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

SALT.—1,800 bbls Kanawha Salt in prime cooperage in store and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

TWINE.—100 bales in store and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

DRUGS, DYESTUFFS,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SNUFFS, CIGARS, SPICES,
FINE LIQUORS, &c., &c.

OUR stock is unusually heavy and will be kept full by receipt of fresh goods, making it thereby attractive to city and country buyers at all seasons of the year.

Orders by letter shall have special attention.

Prices very low for cash or to prompt men on six months' time.

LINDENBERGER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
510 Main street,
je24 d&w Louisville, Ky.

A YOUNG LADY,

EDUCATED at the South and fully capable of teaching all the usual branches of a substantial English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Teacher in a respectable Family. The South would be preferred. Salary a secondary consideration only. Good references given and required. Address J. V., Box No. 233 Owensboro', Davies co., Ky. je30 w3*

An Experienced Teacher

WISHES a Situation in the South. He is a graduate of a Western College, can furnish suitable testimonials, and would prefer a location where he can do the most good. Address WM. P. BAKER,
je30 w3* Smithfield, Henry Co., Ky.

RAILROAD LANDS
For Sale on Long Credit and at
LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

THE Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, having over 600,000 acres of Land lying in the State of Missouri, which was granted by act of Congress to aid in the construction of their Road, offer for sale from and after Tuesday, July 12th, 1859, all that portion lying on the eastern sixty miles and the western eight miles of their Road, comprising all of their Land in the rich and fertile counties of MARION, LEWIS, BUCHANAN, DeKALB, PIKE, KNOX, ANDREW, DAVIES, RALLS, MONROE, CLINTON, AND CALDWELL, and nearly all in LIVINGSTON, CARROLL, AND SHELBY.

The remaining Lands will be in market as soon as the necessary examinations and appraisals are completed, of which due notice will be given.

The greater part of these Lands are within six and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed and open for use throughout its entire length (206 miles), and runs through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.

Each person purchasing Land will receive a ticket for one trip between Hannibal and the nearest station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the property purchased.

For further information apply at the Land Office of the Company, or address by letter
JOSIAH HUNT,
Land Commissioner H. & St. Jo. R. R.
Hannibal, Mo., June 11, 1859. je20 d&w&w3m

KRAUSER'S IMPROVED
CIDER MILL AND PRESS.
Price $40.

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST ARTICLE EVER invented for Grinding and Pressing Apples and for Pressing Grapes, Cracklins, or Cheese. Also,
Warranted not to Shell or Shuck Corn make Sour Krout, or anything else of the kind.

PETER & BUCHANAN,
MANUFACTURERS,
je3 d&w4 Louisville, Ky.

☞ Illustrated Catalogues of Agricultural Implements with prices sent by mail GRATIS on application.

Wm. S. Pilcher's adm'r vs. Wm. S. Pilcher's heirs, &c. } Louisville Chancery Court.

THE creditors of Wm. S. Pilcher, dec'd, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate. They will therefore produce their claims before me immediately and authenticate the same according to law.
THO. P. SMITH,
je23 d3&w2 Commissioner of Lou. Chancery Court.

Hannah Williams's adm'r vs. Hannah Williams's heirs. } Louisville Chancery Court.

THE creditors of Hannah Williams, dec'd, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle her estate. They will therefore produce their claims to the same immediately and authenticate the same according to law.
THO. P. SMITH,
je23 d3&w2 Commissioner of Louisville C. Court.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, President.
WM. S. VERNON, Esq., Secretary.

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BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Physiology.
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LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and General Physiology, and Dean of the Faculty.
S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville will enter upon its twenty-third session on the first Monday in November. Lectures preliminary to the regular course will be delivered at the University and Marine Hospital, free of charge, and will be commenced on the 1st of October. The Dissecting Room will also be opened at that time. The session will close, as heretofore, on the last of February. Extensive opportunities will be afforded for the study of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Lecture Fees	$105
Matriculation	5
Graduation	25
Hospital	Free

For further particulars, address
J. W. BENSON, M. D.,
je29 wtf Dean of the Faculty.

LAND BUYERS READ!
A TWO MILE PRAIRIE FARM—THE BEST IN BOONE COUNTY,
FOR SALE.

IN order to settle up my business and for a distribution among heirs, I am authorized to offer for sale the farm on which I now reside. It is situated on the TWO MILE PRAIRIE, 7 miles east of COLUMBIA, and 25 miles north of JEFFERSON CITY, and immediately on the road leading from said place to the North Missouri Railroad, and contains 531 acres of the best cultivated prairie, and 100 acres of excellent timber.

The farm is in good repair, all of the timber part under fence, and has on it two large ponds of water. Also a two story Frame Dwelling, with a large Ell and Porch; a negro house with two large and nicely plastered rooms; two deep and lasting cisterns, fed by 150 feet of strong tin gutter; and a barn, recently erected, which has hardly its equal in the country. It was built on the improved plan, with mangers and a large and commodious barn floor.

A young and thrifty orchard is rapidly coming on. It is a very desirable place, and one among the few FARMS that the public ever receive a chance of being for sale.

For terms, &c., apply to W. F. Switzler or James S. Rollins, Columbia, Mo., or on the premises to
je29 w2* HUBBARD WILLIAMS.

☞ If desired a splendid and well improved tract of land adjoining may be bought also.

BUY
THE
WAMSUTTA PRINTS.
THEY ARE THE BEST CALICOES YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE MONEY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG, & CO.,
NEW YORK.
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Choice First Class Insurance
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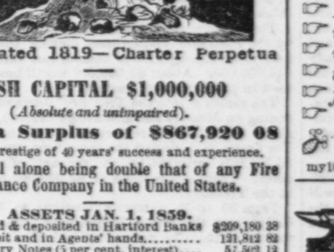


Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Absolute and unimpaired).
With a Surplus of $867,920 08
And the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.
The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1859.

Cash on hand & deposited in Hartford Banks		$209,180 38
Cash in transit and in Agents' hands		121,812 82
U. S. Treasury Notes (5 per cent. interest)		57,502 12
220 State Bonds		219,675 00
Money due the Co., secured by mortgages		4,212 15
Real Estate unincumbered		65,538 26
Bills Receivable		48,055 67
		Market Value.
168 bonds (6, 7, and 10 per ct. int. annually)		167,110 00
857 shares	Railroad Stock	84,022 00
58 "	Connecticut River Co. Stock	5,450 00
58 "	Stafford Bank Stock	5,250 00
50 "	Waterbury Bank Stock	5,250 00
36 "	Providence Bank Stock	1,872 00
2,355 "	Hartford Bank Stock	235,230 00
9,470 "	New York Bank Stock	597,450 00
154 "	Jersey City Bank Stock	1,500 00
200 "	Missouri	20,000 00
	Other Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	23,659 08
		$1,867,920

TOTAL LIABILITIES.
Unsettled Claims not due—$110,976

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
Accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Upward of $11,000,000 of Losses
HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE PAST 39 YEARS.

Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, free from the objections of the credit system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legitimate Insurance business this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future. Policies issued without delay by

W. S. VERNON, Agent.

☞ Office in Louisville No. 494 Main street, between Wall and Bullitt streets.
W. D. BEACH, Agent, Jeffersonville, and
WM. M. LEWIS, New Albany. aug9 deod&weowly

Stockholders Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

BY reference to resolutions below it will be seen that the Stockholders have the privilege for 90 days from the 10th day of April to take the reduced stock of the Company at par. After that time (if not all taken), the public will have the privilege of taking stock at the same price. The Directory think just and right, and, if the Stockholders do not avail themselves of the opportunity, they cannot complain. We are now ready to receive orders. Orders will be received from others than stockholders, the orders to be filed according to priority after the expiration of 90 days.

All who have not made the loan of 50 cents per share or paid their instalments must do so before the 10th day of June next. After that time we have no discretion.

Be it resolved, That the issue and sale of five per cent. stock shall be and is hereby limited to an amount which shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars, at the par value thereof, and interest thereon, and shall never exceed this amount, unless three-fourths of the stock of the company concurring shall so direct, and at a meeting specially called for that object.

Be it resolved, That the stockholders and creditors of this company shall have the preferred right to purchase of this company the reduced stock authorized in these resolutions to be sold, for the period of ninety days from the 10th day of April, 1859, unless, in the judgment of the President, the security and interests of the company otherwise demand.
W. & H. BURKHARDT,
may3 dba&w&wf Agents, Louisville, Ky.

LUNAR LIGHT

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT IN THE WORLD EXCEPT THAT OF THE SUN.

THIS LAMP burns with a pure white brilliant light equal to gas and is much cheaper than gas. The Lunar Light took the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in Louisville. One dollar's worth of Lunar Oil gives the light of $3 15 of Lard Oil, $4 26 of Whale Oil, $3 48 of Burning Fluid; $14 26 of Candles. Half a pint burns 15 hours, costing about 5½ cents, giving a light equal to 5 or 6 star candles. Lunar Oil is not explosive, has no disagreeable smell, and is not liable to smoke. Lamps suitable for all purposes. Call and see for yourselves at No. 5 MASONIC TEMPLE, Fourth street. GEO. BEATTY.

☞ State and County rights for sale.

R. A. BELL, Louisville. WM. MURDOCK, New York.

BELL & MURDOCK,
At their old stand, 558 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
MURDOCK, BELL, & CO.,
43 Broad Street, New York,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

SOUTHERN orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments to either house.
ja7 d&wtf

SUGAR.—50 hhds in store and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

LARD.—300 kegs Leaf Lard in store and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

STAR CANDLES.—400 boxes for sale low to close consignment by [je15 d&w] BELL & MURDOCK.

JEANS AND LINSEYS.—30 bales on hand and for sale by [je15 d&w] BELL & MURDOCK.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—A large stock always on hand and for sale by
je15 d&w BELL & MURDOCK.

LANE & BODLEY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood Working Machinery,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, HUB, SPOKE, Felloe, and Wheel Machinery; Sash and Door Machinery; Furniture and Chair Makers' Machinery; Shafting and Pulleys, turned and balanced, $8 to $10 per hundred pounds. For Descriptive Circular and Price List, address
LANE & BODLEY,
mr23 w30 cor. John and Water sts., Cincinnati.

CARROLLTON MARBLE WORKS.

MESSRS. KARINS & HARRISON, Marble dealers in Carrollton, Ky., are prepared to fill all orders for Italian and American Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Grave Stones of all the various styles and finish. The superior stock of material that we have for manufacturing either with or without pictures of tombs are selling at the lowest cost and in larger size, warrant our work will be done as well as it can be done. We will be ready to fill all orders paid to the filling of material used and particular attention paid in the West. The prices will be as low as any regular established Marble Works in the West. All orders sent by mail.
mr25 w3m KARINS & HARRISON.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

WE manufacture a heavy strong Cooking Stove for the Farmer, both of wrought and cast iron, which we warrant to give satisfaction in all its parts. Also, Heating Stoves for Churches, School Houses, Stores, and Offices, and should any of the Castings get broken by accident or otherwise, we have the patterns which can be replaced at all times. E. G. KYLE & CO.

☞ Store, Main street, 3d door below Louisville Hotel, and formerly corner of Main and Thirteenth sts. ap6 wly

SCHRODT & LAVAL,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Copper, Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side Second street, between Main and Water sts., Louisville, Ky. jaly21 wtf

W. B. BELKNAP. M. L. BELKNAP

W. B. Belknap & Co.,

AGENTS for the sale of Shoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales, Burden's Improved Machine Horse and Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky.

Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c. n17 w

G. W. BASHAW,
DEALER IN
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
AND
Agricultural Machines and Implements generally,
AT THE OLD STAND OF MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.,
No. 516 Main st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned invites especial attention to his stock for the harvest of 1859.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
a combined Reaper and Mower, with latest improvements,
THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS
of most approved patterns and various sizes, capacities, and prices.
Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, and Horse Hay-Rakes, Cornstalk and Straw Cutters, &c.

Parties desiring to purchase any of the above articles are requested to call or send orders to the undersigned, who is prepared to offer manufacturers' terms, prices, and warranty.

Goods shipped with care and dispatch, and correspondents promptly answered. G. W. BASHAW,
my9 dlaw10&w10 516 Main street.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Boxes, Lumber, and Shingles.

I HAVE on hand a large lot of doors, sash, blinds, boxes, &c., at my warerooms, on First street, between Main street and the river, and am prepared to execute all orders for wood work necessary for the inside finish of brick houses of every description, as heretofore.

Special attention is invited to the large stock of

WELL SEASONED
PINE LUMBER & SHINGLES

In my yard on WALNUT STREET, between East and Floyd.

☞ Bills of prices will be furnished on application.
☞ Orders solicited. J. N. BREEDEN.
je15 w3m

SCHEFFER & FAGAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
AND
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

ARE prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Medicines, and all articles usually kept in the Drug business. Laboratory and Store No. 676 north side of Market, between Floyd and Preston je15 w3m

Patent Mica and
FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

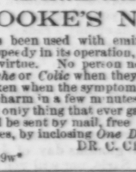
THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it fire proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate. And we will WARRANT IT WATER PROOF. It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE, and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York city, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.

☞ General Office, 378 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.
je15 w3m J. D. & CO.

Rochefort, Skarren, & Co.,
652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Rich Cabinet Furniture,
In Buhl and Rosewood,
For Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Libraries, &c.

THE firm of ROCHEFORT & SKARREN has been so long and so favorably known as to guarantee the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call. je8 w8



A CLERGYMAN, having cured himself of consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die, by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.

Address A. J. WHITE,
je8 w3m His Sole Agent, 10 Cortland st. New York.

SICK HEADACHE AND COLIC
CAN BE CURED OR PREVENTED BY USING
CROOKE'S NEVER FAIL.

IT has been used with eminent success, and being safe and speedy in its operation, it has enabled thousands to tell its virtue. No person need to suffer with the Sick Headache or Colic when they have this medicine. One dose taken when the symptom is felt is sufficient. It cures like a charm in a few minutes. Many persons have said it is the only thing that ever gave them relief.

It will be sent by mail, free to any Post office in the United States, by inclosing One Dollar to
DR. C. CROOKE, 84 Third street,
je22 w9w* Louisville, Ky.

Something New!
Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business, which will pay from $15 to $30 weekly. No Humbug. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.
S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.
my18 w8

A. McBRIDE,
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, manufacturer of Planes and Mechanics' tools of every description, No. 62 Third street, Louisville. may18 weowtf

DR. W. B. FARRELL'S
CELEBRATED ORIGINAL
ARABIAN LINIMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1844.

THE genuine can always be known by the name "Dr. W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment." All other Liniments by this name are counterfeits.

THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is used upon the Human System, with unbounded success, for rheumatism, gout, and palsy.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain and weakness in the back.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure spinal diseases, swellings, sprains, and bruises.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore feet, sore hands, corns, and warts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure mumps, frosted parts, and swelled neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore throat, sore eyes, and headache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure burns and scalds, wounds, and fresh cuts.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure snake bites and many cutaneous diseases.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure contracted cords, stiff joints and neck.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure neuralgia, toothache, and earache.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure pain in the head, breast, and side.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sore lips, biles, tumors, and wens.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure swelled and painful breasts of females.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure or relieve nearly all nervous inflammatory disease
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is adapted to all constitutions.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Is a blessing to the afflicted.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will render perfect satisfaction in all cases.
For Horses and Cattle.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sprains, bruises, windgalls, and swellings.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure galds, cuts, wounds, and scratches.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure sweeney, founder, and poll evil.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Will cure colic, botts, and all inflammations.
THE ARABIAN LINIMENT
Should be in the store of every Dealer.

☞ Grand Depot, 67 Lake street, Chicago.
Sold by Raymond & Patten, Louisville.
Sold by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville. oct 12 weow

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
—AND—
BUGGIES.

BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER,
Manufacturers and Dealers.
Main street, between First and Second, opposite the Galt House.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they have now in store a complete assortment in their line, of their own manufacture and selection, consisting of—

Coaches, Four and six-seat Rockaways,
Britts, Sheltons and turn-seat do.,
Phaetons, Shifting-top and Open Buggies,
Sulkeys, Slide-seat Buggies, &c.

Possessing advantages in manufacturing, we are enabled to sell below the usual rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices.
ma28 deod3m&w6eow

OHN P. CAMPBELL. ROB'T M'KEE. JAS. U. CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, McKEE, & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ja8 d&wly

MURRELL & CO.,
Successors to Murrell, Trigg, & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 452 Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts.,
jan1 d&wly LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, the Farm on which the late James McQuiddy resided, on THURSDAY, September 1, 1859, containing 539 acres, and situated in Anderson county, on the Kentucky river, about six miles from Frankfort. Said farm is all under fence, with about 250 acres in a high state of cultivation, and about 150 acres well set in grass. There is a comfortable frame dwelling upon the premises, large enough for a numerous family, with barn, stock sheds, etc. It is also well watered, and is considered unsurpassed for the healthfulness of its location. A turnpike is now in contemplation which, when completed, will run near said farm. Further particulars can be had by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or to W. H. Ballard, near Shelbyville, Ky.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, the remainder in three equal annual payments. R. I. McQUIDDY.
jel w14

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!—J. A. COLBY & CO., 118 Randolph St., Chicago. The original Gift Book Store, established 1854, now permanently situated at the above address, are enabled by their long experience in the business, now offer greater inducements than ever before, and will continue to make it the object of their customers to conduct their business with greater liberality than that of any other house in the country.

A new and revised Catalogue is now ready, containing the largest and best classified list of standard and Miscellaneous Books ever published. We offer unequalled inducements to agents forming clubs.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

The following is a schedule of property which will be given to purchasers of books at the time of sale:

	WORTH FROM	
Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever, and Lepines	$30 00 to	$100 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, Full Jeweled, Hunting Cases, open face and Cylinder Escapement	12 00 to	40 00
Gold Lockets—Large Size, four glasses and two glasses with spring—large and small size, with snap	2 50 to	12 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Florentine, Painted, Lava, Gold Stone, Garnet, and Coral sets of Pins and Drops	5 00 to	25 00
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, Neck Chains, Chatelaines	8 00 to	18 00
Gents' Fob and Vest Chains	10 00 to	30 00
Sets Cameo, Gold-Stone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons, and Bosom Studs	2 00 to	16 00
Gold Pencils with Pens, large, medium, and small size	3 50 to	7 00
Silver Pencils with Gold Pens large, medium and small size, double and single extension cases	2 00 to	5 00
Gents' Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold Chased, and Plain Rings	1 00 to	7 50
Gents' Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster with Opal, Pearl Pins, Onyx, Garnet, &c.	1 50 to	5 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns	12 00 to	30 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Coral, Garnet, Chased and Painted oval Bracelets	5 00 to	30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles	50 to	6 00
Gents' Pen and Pocket Knives	50 to	1 50
Pearl and Morocco Porte Monnaies	50 to	2 50
Toothpicks, Watch Keys, Gold Slides	50 to	8 50
Gold Crosses, small, medium, and large	2 00 to	7 00

Besides other gifts, comprising a large and valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles, varying from $1 to $40.

One of the above articles will be given to the purchaser of each book at the time the book is sold.

Address all orders, letters, and applications for Catalogues, &c., &c., to J. A. COLBY & CO.,
je8 wly 118 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

MALES'
CONVERTIBLE CIDER MILL
AND
CORN SHELLER AND SHUCKER.

THE above cut illustrates this celebrated Cider Mill and Press, which, by changing the breast plate of the Mill, is converted into a superior Corn Sheller for shelling shell corn with or without the husk on, delivering the husk and cob separate from the corn. This Mill has taken the premium at eleven State Fairs and at the United States Fair, besides numerous County Fairs, on its introduction in 1857, when it was patented. It has already taken fifty-five premiums, and we believe stands unrivaled as a combined Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. This Mill is capable of grinding two bushels of apples a minute by the power of one man; and when attached to horse power can grind four bushels per minute, and three men can make from nine to twelve barrels of cider per day. The advantage of this machine to the farmer is that he can grind and press his apples and grapes. It can also be used for screw and press for lard, cheese, &c., and can serve at the same time a Corn Sheller that will shell a bushel of corn a minute and a machine that will shell and shuck its corn and prepare the shucks in a first rate manner for sale to the mattress-makers. To show what our customers think of this machine, we publish the following letters and certificates:

ST. LOUIS, January 14, 1859.

Messrs. MUNN & Co., Southwestern Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky:

Gentlemen—We are pleased to hear that you have secured the shop right to build for the West and South Males' Patent Convertible Cider Mill and Corn Sheller. Having witnessed the performance of this little machine at our last fair, we were satisfied that it was one of the most desirable and perfect machines, for grinding apples and shelling and shucking corn, that we had ever seen, and believed it must become a popular thing with our farmers. You will recollect that last year our apple crop was almost a failure; yet we sold 29 machines, and could have sold more had Mr. Males been able to supply us in time. We believe we shall sell over 100 machines this year if we have half an apple crop; and should not be at all surprised if we needed several hundred if the apple crop proves a good one. The machine does all that is claimed for it, and does it well. It shells corn rapidly, and shells and shucks at the same time if desired. In fact, we believe when it is better known it will become an indispensable machine on every good farm.

We have also been advised by one of our customers, who has one of these mills, that it prepares cabbage for krout with great speed, and more effectually than any other process ever before tried. In fact, for all the purposes for which it claims adaptability it is superior to anything in use in this country. It has not failed in a single instance to give entire satisfaction, and receives applause from every one who has seen it in use.

Truly your friends,
JOHN GARNETT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 28, 1859.

Messrs. MUNN & Co., Louisville:

We sold a number of Males' Cider Mills and Corn Shellers last fall, and in every instance they gave entire satisfaction, and we think it a machine well adapted to the wants of the planter and farmer. Yours,
ARMSTRONG & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 13, 1859.

Messrs. MUNN & Co., Southwestern Agricultural Works, Louisville, Ky:

Gentlemen—As you have requested our opinion as to the merits of Males' Patent Convertible Cider Mill and Corn Sheller and Shucker, we take great pleasure in saying that we have witnessed the machine in operation, and that it does its work well. We think it one of the most desirable and useful of Agricultural Implements. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to our customers, believing that it will give universal satisfaction, and that it bids fair to prove an indispensable machine to every good farmer who has an orchard and who shells corn.

H. B. HOWARD,
J. D. SONDURANT,
PITKIN & BROS.,
G. W. BASHAW,
Dealers in Agricultural implements, Louisville, Ky.
BROCKMAN & PORTER
Clarksville, Tenn.

We are now manufacturing a large number of these machines for the South and West. The price of machines complete, with press for hand power, is $40; same adapted to horse power, $45; for the Sheller and Shucker alone, $25. Liberal discounts made to the trade. Orders must be sent early to insure being filled.
MUNN & CO.,
jel d6&w8 Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

THE KENTUCKY FARMERS'
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS is purely a mutual Company, organized under a very liberal charter granted at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, and is now prepared to insure FARM PROPERTY against loss or damage by Fire for the term of six years, taking a note for the whole six years' premium and collecting only ten per cent. of the premium note in cash, leaving the balance to be collected by assessments when necessary to pay the liabilities of the Company. This Company will not insure property within the limits of any city, town, or village, but confines its risks exclusively to Farm Property.

J. B. O'BANNON, President.
W. F. BULLOCK, Vice President.
W. F. BULLOCK, Jr., Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac Everett,	W. A. Meriwether,
John Thatcher,	Robert N. Miller,
Robert Mallory,	W. F. Bullock,
Robert Ayres,	W. C. Winchester,
E. D. Hobbs,	Philip Barbour,
J. B. O'Bannon,	Thos. P. Camp.
John Herr,	

AGENTS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY:

SAMUEL HITE, Deputy Sheriff, Eastern District.
JAMES L. STRATTON, Deputy Sheriff, Western District.

☞ OFFICE.—No. 485, south side Main street, between Fifth and Sixth (over W. H. Stokes' saddlery store), Louisville, Ky. july28 wly

SOYER'S SULTANA'S SAUCE.

NOTICE.—This wonderfully stimulating and appetizing Sauce, which is now in such universal demand and has made itself so great a favorite with the lovers of good things, may now be purchased of all dealers in groceries, &c., throughout the United States.

Also—Soyer's Relish, Soyer's Aromatic Mustard, and Soyer's Sauce Succulente.

Gardner & Yvelin, wholesale agents, Fulton st., N. Y., and Bray & Hayes, Cornhill, Boston.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
n17 wly London, England.

Dissolution.

THE firm of CURD & HARVEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. A. Harvey having purchased the entire interest of Wm. E. Curd in said Firm, and is charged with the settlement of their business and is alone authorised to use the name of the firm in settlement.
W. E. CURD,
A. A. HARVEY.
Louisville, Ky., April 13, 1859.

A. A. Harvey will continue the Hardware business at the old stand of Curd & Harvey.

IN retiring from the Hardware business I return my thanks for the liberal patronage extended to me for the last five years, and would respectfully request a continuance of same to my former partner, Mr. A. A. Harvey, who is every way worthy of this continued favor. For the present I can be found at the store of Mr. Harvey to attend to the liquidation of my individual business.
al4d1w&wtf WM E. CURD.

WATER WHEEL.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Reynolds's Concentral Pressure Water Wheel realizes every inch of head; uses water with great economy; no trouble with back water; gives great power under very low heads.

☞ Send for pamphlet containing particulars, &c., which will be sent free to any address by
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
may9 dlstm&w13* Oswego, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
WARRANTED
TO MAKE SOAP

Without Lime, and with very little trouble. Every family can

Make all their own Soap

Out of any kind of refuse Grease, combined with the

Saponifier.

It will make hard water soft, will clean type to perfection, and for all purposes where a STRONG LYE is required, nothing can equal it.

It is put up in one-pound air-tight iron boxes, with full directions accompanying each package.

☞ The only genuine, original, and patented article is manufactured by the

PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Office 396 Penn. St., Pittsburg, Pa.,
Who also manufacture
EXTRA REFINED SNOW WHITE
TABLE, DAIRY, AND PACKING SALT,
Warranted entirely Pure and Dry,
Put up in various packages and styles.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the country.
my11 w13

J. O. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines
AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
First street, between Main and Market streets.

WE keep on hand different sizes of Woodworth's Planing Machines; the large size Moulding and Tenon Machines; Iron Lathes; Saw Mandrills, &c., of our own manufacture.

Our prices are uniform with those of other manufacturers of the same Machines.

We solicit a call from those in want of anything in our line. may12 d&w13

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.

WE wish to engage active and energetic agents (either ladies or gentlemen) for every town, village, and county in the United States.

Agents can realize from $500 to $1,000 per year.

For full particulars, address (enclosing stamp),
A. A. DENNEY & CO.,
my25 w3m Box 161 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.